MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL
Editor and Publisher

C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, Hankow, China.
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests.
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINESE EASTERN railway, which has caused international attention in consequence of the allied expedition to Siberia in 1918, is facing another critical situation, and this time its Director-General, General Sung Hsiao-lien, appears to be entirely responsible for it. There has been a general dissatisfaction with his administration of the line. Dissatisfaction is felt by the Chinese and Russian members of the board of directors of the Chinese Eastern, its employes, and other associates of his over his arbitrary way of managing the railway's affairs and his persistent refusal to carry out the necessary reforms along the line tending to show the capability of the Chinese in looking after Russian interests in Chinese territory pending the organization of a Russian government recognized by the Powers. Letters have been received from a number of friends of *The Review* indicating General Sung's lack of appreciation of the importance of the work to which he has been appointed by the Central government at Peking to attend. It will pay Peking to devote its attention to what those letters have to say on this vital question and to make amends immediately if it expects no further unpleasant developments and if it intends to live up to the letter and spirit of the new agreement concluded towards the end of last year with the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the most important provision in which was to make the railway a purely commercial enterprise. What General Sung has been doing appears to be equivalent to injecting politics into the railway. There is danger ahead and the government should be warned in advance, and take action quickly and effectively.

THE railway police, for instance, have not, according to the letters from Manchuria, been performing their functions properly.

The policing was taken over by the Chinese early last March. Since then no progress in the line of protecting the railway has been made. As a matter of indisputable fact, the Chinese police are degenerating rapidly. Smuggling of goods, forbidden articles, and "passengers without tickets" are done every day by policemen and soldiers. Complaints are being received daily by the management. It has been strongly and repeatedly recommended to Director-General Sung to engage a General Munthe, who has been responsible for the training of the Chinese legation police at Peking, to drill and reorganize the railway police. His associates in making this recommendation know that if the Chinese cannot take advantage of the police power which was taken over from the Russians and use it for the good of the railway and the public, not only will other improvements be impossible but there will also be general opposition to the Chinese control of the police and an expression by both Russians and other foreigners of their dissatisfaction in some form which will by no means be beneficial to China. The pleas from his associates for police reform have met with no response, and things are being left to drift down hill. Another unfortunate matter, according to the Harbin letters, is that although by the new agreement the Chinese are entitled to employ several Chinese railwaymen on the line, as yet nothing has been done all due to the ignorance and selfishness of General Sung. The work on the Chinese-Eastern railway is extremely hard, and very few good men are willing to serve the line. Up to the present the Ministry of Communications has not able to secure enough men for the new positions.

"OVER and above this difficulty," stated a *Review* correspondent, "General Sung has committed another blunder which practically breaks down the whole scheme. Fan Chi-kuang, a graduate of the Imperial Russian Railway College in Petrograd, agreed to serve as the new assistant general manager. Since his graduation, he has held many important posts such as Consul-general to Moscow and engineer with the Kirin-Changchun railway. Wherever he was placed he did well and was an ideal man for the post. His appointment had already been approved by both the Chinese and Russian members of the board of directors of the Chinese-Eastern and he was on the eve of entering into his new work when, suddenly and without any reason, General Sung summarily dismissed him and telegraphed broadcast his imaginary charges against Mr. Fan to all the departments concerned. Suspicion and selfishness are at the bottom of the whole trouble with General Sung. This wanton dismissal of Mr. Fan has created a sensation and general antagonism; and is a laughing matter to both Russians and Chinese in Harbin. Not only can no suitable new man be found for the vacated position, but the other men whom the Ministry of Communications has succeeded in persuading to go to Harbin to work for the Chinese-Eastern may resign, on seeing that such a good and experienced man has been so shamefully treated. It is hardly possible to tell how much trouble and delay this blunder of General Sung will bring about. In such circumstances it is possible that a number of Chinese directors of the railway may have to resign." General Sung is furthering his own interests and not those of his nation by his selfish conduct. If he continues in the same manner, it is feared that the Chinese-Eastern may be re-lost to China. Being a follower of General Chang Tso-ling, the Manchurian lion of the hour, he can do what he pleases with impunity as long as his chief permits it, and he is not amenable to the government at Peking. It is a great pity indeed that the Chinese having made a good start in taking over the control of the Chinese-Eastern are now allowing it to slip out of their grip without knowing it, although bystanders can see a trend of events distinctly to the disadvantage of China.

THERE ARE TWO factors in the Far Eastern situation that are unknown quantities and are frequently neglected in discussions of the subject. The first of these unknown quantities is the League of Nations. When the ambitions of Japan are under consideration one seldom hears the League of Nations referred to, and yet the enforcement of Article 10 of the League Covenant would prevent the Japanese from taking over Manchuria or from annexing any part of Shantung. Until the world has received a demonstration of the fact that Article 10 of the Covenant does, or does not, mean what it says, the student of Far Eastern affairs must come to his conclusions without giving any weight to a factor that may be great enough to be decisive. The second of these unknown quantities is Russia. What will be the attitude of a strong and united Russia toward Japan and China? No form of government, whether it be monarchical or socialistic, can remove national ambitions from the hearts of the citizens of a great and strong nation. Russia will again play an important part in Far Eastern affairs. The part will probably be different from the part Russia has played in the past. The schemes of a Muravioff will probably never again be united with the ambitions of an autocratic court and enforced by a powerful and obedient army as they were in the middle of the last century. But there must be Russian relations with China and Japan in the future as

there have been in the past; and these relations will again be those of a powerful state with its neighbors. What will those relations be? What principles will guide Russia when she returns to play her part in the Far East? How will she use her power? What sort of men will direct it? Will it oppose the policies of all other nations or will it unite with some against others? Will Russia consent to leave Japan alone if Japan consents to withdraw from Siberia and leave Siberia alone? All these questions are as yet unanswered. Until we have some suggestion of the answers, conclusions about Far Eastern affairs must be guarded and provisional. There is no excuse for assuming that Russia will be a menace, or a help, in any reasonable plans for progress in Far Eastern affairs. Russia will be what she will be, and it is only by attention and study that we can arrive at definite ideas about Russia's future Far Eastern policies. Those who are interested in the affairs of the Far East will do well not to forget that these two unknown quantities must be counted on in the present consideration of all Far Eastern affairs.

WAR BETWEEN THE United States and Japan is one of the subjects that has engaged the attention of Chinese newspaper editors in Shanghai during the past month. The comments of one editor are worth attention because he shows that he appreciates the necessity of China's playing a more active part in Far Eastern affairs than many Chinese think necessary. His ideas are set forth in a recent number of his paper, *The Nation*, a liberal Chinese weekly. He begins by making the calm prediction that war between America and Japan will take place in 1928 or 1929. He arrives at this enviable exactness in prognostication by a careful study of the shipbuilding program of the Japanese government. After this opening he proceeds to more interesting matters. Japan and America, he says, have the same objective in their foreign policies in that both are concerned with China. The Japanese policy he calls the "Pan-Asiatic" doctrine. This doctrine opens before China the unpleasant prospect of being swallowd by Japan, under whom China is to be another Korea. The American doctrine, which, like the Japanese, is chiefly concerned with China, is called that of international control. The new Consortium is brought in as evidence of America's adoption of this policy. Under international control, the editor believes, China's future is that of being taken over by a board of creditors and becoming another Egypt. The war is to result from attempts to bring China under one of these two kinds of control. The Chinese of a pessimistic turn of mind, we are told, favor the American plan and not without reason. This plan, say the pessimists, would check Chinese militarism and check Japan, China's two most dangerous enemies. The editor, however, feels that the American plan would have no really desirable results in the long run. He maintains that the only hope for China is that her people will learn to be independent and will apply themselves to the development and preservation of the national energies. The true patriot will work for national independence. A future war between Japan and America may give China a chance to develop such independence.

SUCH editorials as this offer much room for criticism and comment. The editor of *The Nation* takes too narrow a view of the Pacific problems. China is important, but so is Siberia; American-Japanese questions concern more than China. Also, it is not wise to take too much for granted concerning the Consortium. It is by no means certain that the Consortium represents policy that America intends to fight for; nor is it certain that the Consortium would make China a second Egypt. America has shown herself as willing as any other nation to work for China's true independence. But the editor of *The Nation* stands out from his colleagues for his conviction that the *Chinese* must do something about the future of this country. China is a Chinese problem and China's editors ought to attack vigorously the spirit that too often shows itself in China, a spirit of dependent waiting for the favorable results of differences of policy between foreign nations. The independence of China must be earned and maintained by the Chinese. It cannot be the by-product of an American-Japanese quarrel.

SIR REGINALD GAMBLE, associate chief inspector of the Salt Gabelle, sent a bulky document to the Ministry of Finance at Peking a fortnight ago in which he expressed his willingness to allow the use of the salt surplus revenue in advance as security for the issue of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of treasury bonds to tide over the lunar New Year which falls on February 8, on the condition that he be given greater power than that which he has hitherto enjoyed. Exactly what he has asked for is the power for himself to sign all administrative documents before they shall become effective and to administer the transportation and marketing sections of the Salt Administration by foreign inspectors. These two sections and also the producing section are at the present time administered by Chinese officials under the direction of the Chinese chief inspector, Mr. Pan Fu, who is concurrently acting as Vice-Minister of Finance. If Sir Gamble's request be complied with, the Chinese will be in charge only of the producing section, and the foreign side will have actual control not only over the

collecting of salt revenues but also the matters of transportation and marketing. The reasons which have prompted Sir Gamble to make the proposals with the consent of the ministers of the countries signatory to the Reorganization Loan of 1913 are the knowledge that much corruption prevails in the management of salt transportation and marketing, and his fear that unless he can introduce reforms into these two sections the surplus revenue for the ensuing year may not be sufficient to discharge the additional burden that may be laid on it. Having once assumed the responsibility to allow the use of the salt surplus as security for the treasury bonds, Sir Gamble may find it embarrassing if the surplus is not enough to meet the obligations. Hence his demand for greater power to concern himself in salt affairs. Such is the explanation offered for it.

THAT the Chinese government is decidedly against Sir Gamble's proposal is a foregone conclusion. It considers it too high a price to pay for his permission to pledge the salt surplus for next July to meet obligations arising from the contemplated issue of the treasury bonds. If he refuses to grant this permission, the government will get the salt surplus anyhow. The question, therefore, is a matter of time. The government realizes the fact that the acceptance of the proposal means the deviation from the provisions in the Reorganization Loan Agreement and that such a deviation may lead to any length incompatible with national interests of China. It is expected that the Ministry of Finance will refuse to comply with Sir Gamble's proposal. In that event, the government will have to find money elsewhere to pay long overdue financial debts to the militarists and other public servants. Whether Sir Gamble will drop the proposal if the government decides not to take up the matter remains to be seen. It is possible that he may decline to sanction the release of monthly surplus for January if his attitude towards the release of the December surplus can be taken as an indication of his determination to secure control of the transportation and marketing sections of the Salt Administration. News that has just leaked out shows that the government experienced considerable difficulty in securing the release of the salt surplus amounting to about $4,000,000 for December. Sir Gamble at that time only verbally expressed his intention to exchange his consent for the release of the salt surplus for some administrative power. After much persuasion and argument, he approved the release of it unconditionally. The question now is whether he will raise the trouble again when the next release is due. It is, however, certain that if he does the government is prepared to fight out the issue in an uncompromising spirit. So far as the people are concerned, they are more inclined to blame their own officials for the present development in the relationship between the government and Sir Gamble than Sir Gamble for his seemingly aggressive suggestion. If the transportation and marketing of salt are honestly handled, there would be no reason for Sir Gamble's "aggression," in the words of a Chinese official.

Japan in Siberia

BY C. F. REMER

A RECENT occurrence in Vladivostok may bring into question the purposes and policy of the Japanese in Siberia. It is worth while, therefore, to get as clear a view as possible of the succession of events since intervention was first proposed. Allied intervention in Siberia is a sort of foot-note to the book of the world war. It has not been given the attention it deserves. The foot-note now seems to show signs of becoming a whole chapter, and a chapter of some importance.

The first result of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia upon the public opinion of the rest of the world is reflected in editorial comments of the time. Most of these editorials dealt with the declared policy of the Bolsheviki that the foreign debt of Russia would be repudiated. In a review of Japanese press comment during December 1917, nine out of ten of the editors quoted deal with this subject of repudiation. The *Tokio Mainichi* was practically alone in its opinion that it might become the business of Japan to maintain law and order in Siberia. Early in 1918 Great Britain, France and Italy seem to have put before the Japanese government for consideration a proposal for military intervention in Siberia. The strategical and political considerations behind this move can only be guessed at. There was felt to be the danger of a successful German advance toward the Far East and there may have been a desire to point out to Japan a logical program for expansion which would not be interfered with by the other powers.

This proposal was hailed by many of the Japanese newspapers as a wonderful opportunity for Japan. It spread before the jingoist the vision of territorial acquisition and imperial expansion such as always inspires him to lyric expression. It offered markets to the business man and an opportunity for Japan's growing population to migrate. It is true that the climate is cold and that the Japanese have never shown themselves pioneers, but these were unimportant facts to the Japanese expansionist who, like his brothers in all other nations, has more confidence in the glow of the emotions than in the conclusions of the intellect. The

world was treated to such diversions as the proposal of a group of Japanese university men who called themselves "the determined nine" and advocated, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, "the annexation of half the territory of Siberia." They set Lake Baikal as the boundary of Japanese Siberia. They maintained, with more confidence than clearness, that this annexation would solve the "China question" as a matter of course. It would also "safeguard the peace of the Far East." The ideas of public finance entertained by these gentlemen is well illustrated by the following quotation from an interview with one of them:

"When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, Japan had only Yen 100,000,000 in specie, but we were able to raise loans of Yen 2,000,000,000. Now we have over Yen 1,000,000,000 in specie, with which we can easily borrow at least Yen 20,000,000."

When responsible and educated men could disregard the impossibility of borrowing 20 billion yen during a world war, and the further impossibility of spending it for war supplies in countries already straining every fibre to produce munitions for themselves, when they calmly left out of account the Russians in Siberia and their rights, what could be expected of Japanese public opinion in general.

There was then, and there has always been, Japanese opinion on the other side. It was pointed out by some that intervention ought to be undertaken only upon the invitation of the people of Siberia, that it ought not to drive the Russians further into agreement with the Germans and that it ought to be engaged in only with the express consent of the United States. It was this opposition and the failure of the United States to agree to any sort of intervention in Siberia that brought about an indefinite postponement of the plan.

At the same time there was talk in the Far East of cooperation between China and Japan for the protection of allied interests in Siberia., but nothing came of this until later in the year, 1918. There was also talk of American ambitions in Siberia and of American attempts to gain control of the Chinese-Eastern railway. This is mentioned to show what was in the minds of the Japanese editors without any foundation of fact. Exposing alleged imperialistic schemes of others is a favorite newspaper diversion in Japan, it seems.

Some months later Marquis Okuma dealt with these matters in an article which was published in the *Kokumin* (*Tokyo*). He left the impression that nothing definite had been done and that Sino-Japanese cooperation was the only thing being discussed.

Events in Russia and Siberia moved rapidly. During the early weeks of the summer the Czecho-Slovaks began their famous march to the sea, factional fighting broke out in Siberia, and the British, Japanese and American naval commanders at Vladivostok landed marines, taking over the city for "temporary protection" from July sixth. During the weeks that followed the American government was slowly won to a favorable view of intervention in Siberia.

America had many misgivings and did not easily agree to intervention. Armed intervention in the affairs of another people is contrary to American policy. America has demonstrated to the whole world, in the case of Mexico, that she will not undertake armed interference in the affairs of another country if it can be avoided. In the second place intervention in Siberia, as it was proposed, was contrary to the principles of the Allies as set forth by President Wilson. If self-determination is to mean anything, it must mean that Russia has the right to work out her own political and economic problems without interference. In the third place, Japan's motives were suspected, though it must be said that Japan was careful to reject proposals for intervention until America agreed. This suspicion of Japan's motives was increased by such projects as that of the "determined nine." "If," the Americans reasoned, "we are to agree to the seizing of Siberian territory by the Japanese because of such arguments as those advanced by the 'determined nine,' why are we spending lives and money in an effort to stop Germany from carrying out a similar program in Europe or in Russia itself." The treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the program of the imperialistic newspapers of Japan were cut from the same piece of cloth; they were symptoms of the very disease that America hoped the war would help to cure. Finally, there was the most important reason of all, the fact that America was pouring troops into France as rapidly as possible. She was concentrating her energy on the Western front and she had no desire to divert any force for another project that did not seem to be entirely desirable or absolutely necessary.

We have no means of knowing the steps by which President Wilson and the American government came to a different view, but we do know that when America agreed upon intervention she stated her objects clearly and gave definite assurances to the people of Siberia. We know, also, that Japan issued a statement similar to that issued by the United States, and that both statements were issued within twenty-four hours, one on August second and the other on the third, (1918). The deliverance of the Czecho-Slovaks, the control of Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia, and the protection of military stores in Vladivostok were given as the reasons, for intervention. The cooperation between America and

Japan was to be close. "The government of the United States", says the American manifesto, "has . . . proposed to the government of Japan that each of the governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok for the purpose of cooperating as a single force." The final paragraph of the Japanese manifesto is a clear and definite promise on the part of Japan. It is as follows:

"In taking the above steps the Imperial government desires solely to promote the old friendly relations with Russia and hereby declares that Japan respects the internal integrity of Russia and the principle of non-interference in the internal politics of Russia and also that Japan will withdraw the troops as soon as possible when the said objects are attained without infringing Russia's sovereign rights either politically or militarily."

During the month of August the landing of troops was accomplished. General Graves was appointed commander of the American troops and General Otani of the Japanese forces. A French contingent was landed, and a contingent of Canadians.

Opinions on the intervention of the Allies in Siberia are not worth much. Russia and the League of Nations are the two great unknown quantities in the Far Eastern situations today. Plans are made and deliberated upon without much consideration of the possibilities presented by either of these factors. Until the government of Siberia assumes a stable form and works out a definite policy toward its neighbors it will be hard to estimate the results of Allied intervention.

The events that came to the knowledge of the public while Allied troops were in Siberia were at once confusing and significant. There was the American protest against the number of Japanese troops, with the consequent withdrawal of Japanese troops, and an explanation. There was the fiasco of the Kolchak regime, the return of the Czechs to the West, and the final collapse of the Kolchak government when it was thrown for support on help that was not provided by foreigners. The whole Siberian venture has not produced one important desirable result.

It is true that this venture did make possible the Chinese-Japanese Military Pact. But that pact has now been abrogated, and it certainly produced little of which either nation is proud. It was one of the causes, perhaps, of the downfall of the Anfu party in July of this year.

The Americans finally withdrew from Siberia, and under such circumstances as to make it fairly certain that Japan was given an opportunity to withdraw at the same time but would not do so. Within two days of the withdrawal of the Amerieans the Japanese took such steps in Vladivostok as to cause many to expect further trouble between the two governments.

Since the withdrawal of the Americans the Japanese have seized northern Saghalin, and America has protested this. Any seizure of land by the Japanese is, of course, a direct violation of the conditions under which intervention in Siberia was undertaken, and must make the position of the Japanese government more difficult of explanation to either the Siberian people or the American people.

Siberia has, within the last few months, given every indication that her people intend to cast in their lot with that of Russia in Europe. They are perfectly free to do so, and the steps they are now taking give their friends hope that they will find a peaceful solution of their many difficulties.

The war is over, the Czecho-Slovaks are out of Siberia, the Austrian and German prisoners are either dead of typhus or back in Europe, the troops of the various Allies have all been withdrawn from the various parts of Russia. The military stores at Vladivostok have probably been used up months ago. The one unexplained matter is this—Why are the Japanese staying? This question is of importance to America, for it involves American honor, honor of a different sort from that which is always on the lips of the militarist. For America promised certain things to the Russian people of Siberia when she entered the country to act as the partner of Japan. These things have not been done, though America has done her part.

It must follow that any event that involves negotiations between America and Japan over Siberia must lead to a request by America for assurance that Japan intends to live up to the joint promise of the two governments as announced to the world on August second and third, 1918. The shooting of Lieutenant Langdon may bring up the question which must sooner or later be asked if Japan remains in Siberia. That question is What does Japan intend?

Formation of Chinese Banking Consortium

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE issue by twenty-seven Chinese banks of a $6,000,000 loan to finance the purchase of rolling stock for the State railways marks the beginning of the formation of a Chinese banking consortium. The bankers who signed the railway car loan agreement on January 15, at Peking have fully understood the significance and importance of the undertaking. The banks they represent, for the first time in Chinese banking history, have discarded sectional differences, professional jealousy and personal operations, and are cooperating in an admirable spirit.

Out of this cooperation has been born a genuine desire on the part of the bankers to organize a banking consortium and to have it developed into a powerful institution with sufficient strength to compel, by economic means, the imbecile government in the Capital, and its reactionary military functionaries in the provinces, to obey the will of the people, and to be able to reorganize the basic industries in China, introduce financial reforms and remove the menace of militarism through the disbandment of troops with the assistance of the International Banking Consortium.

"The actual organization of a Chinese banking group," said Chang Chia-ngau, vice-governor of the Bank of China, in an interview with the writer last week, "will be postponed for the time being. It was discussed at the conference of the Chinese bankers' associations at Shanghai last December, but it was the unanimous opininon that it should be deferred. In the meantime, the Chinese bankers have, however, realized the importance and necessity of having a common organization through which they can express their collective views on nationwide financial questions and have such views weightily considered by the responsible authorities. Their underwriting of the $6,000,000 loan is one result of their awakening to the need of common action. If the bankers can work in unison, as they have demonstrated themselves to be capable of doing in the present instance, the organization of a banking group will be a mere matter of form."

In reply to an inquiry whether there is any truth in the report of the Chinese banks seeking admission into the International Banking Consortium, Vice-Governor Chang, who keeps himself always well informed on all current questions of public interest, said that the report was absolutely groundless.

"So far as I know," he added, "the International Consortium some time ago brought up the matter of inviting Chinese banks to form a group to join it in the hope that the latter might cooperate in its future activities in China. That is all.

"Every Chinese, in my opinion," he said "should immediately wake up and be ready to bear the heavy responsibility of reorganizing governmental affairs. The International Consortium has repeatedly declared its intention to help China to open up her natural resources and to readjust her financial affairs. All such nice sentiment expressed is very well, and for it we feel grateful. But the fundamental reform of administrative affairs of this country lies with the Chinese, and will be next to impossible if the people themselves do not tackle the problems or do not devise means for their solution.

"My opinion is that the financial reorganization of the nation should be undertaken by a Chinese banking consortium. Foreign aid should be solicited only when that group finds itself unequal to the magnitude of the task to which it has decided to address itself, or when it is confronted with financial problems which will have to be solved by persons well versed in the modern and scientific principles of finances. In saying this I am voicing the views of my colleagues.

"The question whether or not the Chinese banking group will join the International Consortium is not an essential one. The foremost of all the questions which we must consider today is whether or not the Chinese banking group, once formed, has the indomitable will not to shirk from its responsibilities."

Asked whether the Chinese banking group has the determination to do so, Vice-Governor Chang replied:

"The determination of the Chinese banking group in this respect has been clearly and definitely shown in the memorandum submitted to the government by the conference of the Chinese bankers' associations held at Shanghai. The railway car loan is but a first step towards such financial reorganization of China. As to the readjustment of internal loans and the currency reform, they will be seriously considered later, and a study is now proceeding of the problems they involve."

"What is your opinion about the new International Banking Consortium?" the writer asked. Mr. Chang's reply was that he welcomed its existence. However, he said that many of his colleagues objected to the frequent use of such terms by its representatives as "we want to help rehabilitate your finances," "we want to build railways for you in order to develop industries," and "we would refrain from doing all this if you will do it yourself." The Consortium, he said, is a business concern, and nothing of a philanthropic nature is expected from it by either the Chinese government or the Chinese people. Whatever arrangements that may be made in the future for its operation in China will be based upon the business principle of "give and take." If the Consortium becomes more businesslike it will be more welcomed.

"According to my observation," Mr. Chang speculated, "the Consortium seems to lay emphasis upon the disbandment of troops and the construction of railways. I heartily approve of such a program. But I wish to add that if the troops are disbanded and no provision for their livelihood is made, disbanded soldiers will become bandits, and a menace the peace and order of society once again. Soldiers without arms and without means of subsistence will do what the *Hunghutse* (redbeard robbers) in Manchuria and *Tufeis* in Shantung and Honan are doing. They will loot and rob, rendering unsafe both the property and life of the people. The damages caused by one single mutiny at Ichang last year were estimated at more than $20,000,000. So the important question is how to make use of disbanded soldiers for productive works, or how to disband soldiers and develop industries at the same time. The solution of it will give subsistence to disbanded soldiers and peace to the communities in which they happen to be. Otherwise, money will purely be wasted.

"The scheme to provide work for disbanded soldiers is something which the people welcome. It is the only scheme to save the nation. It will do away with the suspicion with which the people have viewed the conclusion of loans in the past. To disband soldiers and build up industries simultaneously, I know, are two hard problems, and they need careful consideration. The duty to study the problems and plan for their solution with the assistance of the Consortium is now devolved upon Chinese bankers. Whether they will live up to the high expectation of the people depends upon the attitude of the government and those in control of state affairs."

What the policy of Chinese bankers will be in the event of the government bracing itself up and facing the task ungrudgingly is outlined in the statement made by Mr. Chang on behalf of the participating banks on the occasion of the signing of the car agreement, which agreement as remarked elsewhere may be the rallying ground upon which to build a Chinese consortium with great potentialities. Mr. Chang's statement, besides defining the policy of the banks, contains interesting comments upon the agreement itself in which the strictest provision to use the loan proceeds for the purpose stipulated were embodied and which may be taken as a model

agreement for future transactions. In view of its importance the agreement is published elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Chang's statement follows:

"It was clearly and definitely stated in the declaration issued by the Shanghai United Chinese Bankers' Conference, held on December 6, 1920, that unless the government makes fundamental changes in its financial policy, the Chinese bankers will not lend to it any more money for non-productive purpose. We wish to reiterate here that we, the Chinese bankers, made the above statement in the Shanghai conference simply as an expression of our patriotism. We also wish to make it clear to the public that we will support most heartily any public loan that really aims at the benefit of the country at large. If the government understands the real meaning and sincere purpose of our declaration, and changes its policy, then this $6,000,000 railway car loan is just the beginning of our service to the nation and our constructive cooperation with it. In that event, the government can be assured that we will always be ready to offer cooperation of similar nature.

"In the last few years there has been a marked realization by the public of the usefulness of railroads to transport goods from one place to another. The need of more cars has consequently been keenly felt. Following the increase of the volume of products of the interior provinces for shipment, the cars which the railroads now possess are hardly enough to meet the need. As a result, the goods have accumulated in the different stations waiting for transportation often decay or perished. In such cases not only do the producers directly suffer, but also the bankers who undertake to finance them suffer indirectly. Inadequate transportation facilities prompted a few bankers and express companies at Shanghai to propose car loans two years ago.

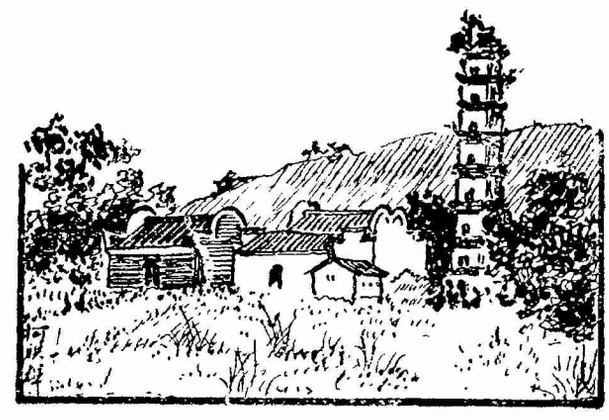
"At present the most important lines under the Chinese government are Peking-Suiyuan, Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines. According to the railway statistics of 1917, Peking-Suiyuan had 867 freight cars, Peking-Hankow had 2,633. Tientsin-Pukow had 1,362, and Shanghai Hangchow-Ningpo had 507. Though the numbers of freight cars of the first three lines have increased to 982, 3,340, and 1,784 respectively, and the statistics for Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo for 1920 are not yet available, yet they are still inadequate for the growing carrying trade. At the present rate of the increase of the volume of goods for shipment, the inadequacy of transportation facilities will become more manifest from now on. To remedy the situation, the railway car loan was negotiated and concluded. The sole purpose of it is to assist the development of industry and commerce and to minimize the suffering of producers.

"The following important features of the loan should not be overlooked. First, adequate measures have provided in the loan agreement to ensure the proper use of the money as called for, a special clause being inserted whereby the money loaned can not be used for any non-productive purposes. Second, the underwriters only charge a just and reasonable amount of commission on the loan, and also try to share the benefit thus obtained with all the bondholders on the basis of equality and justice. Third, the process of paying interest and returning the loan by the Ministry of Communications has been most carefully set forth so that the bondholders' interest will not be in the least injured. Finally, the bankers will give as much publicity as possible to this loan, in order to show that their policy has been based upon sincerity, and good intentions. They believe that though the loan is a small one yet it marks a new era in the Chinese loan market.

"The banks forming the group to make the loan are as follows: The Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Sing Hua Savings Bank, the King Cheng Banking Corporation, the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, the Continental Bank, the Sing Hung Commercial Bank, the Chung Foo Union Bank, the National Commercial Bank, the Commercial Bank of China, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, the Industrial Bank of Chekiang, the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank, the Bank of East Asia, the Tung Lai Bank, the Hua Tah Bank, the Cheng Lee Bank, the Yung Hung Bank, the Huai Hai Industrial Bank, the Peking Commercial Bank, the Ta Sun Bank, the National Industrial Bank of China, the Tung Lu Bank, the Young Brothers Banking Corporation, the Dai Wen Agricultural and Commercial Bank, the Industrial Development Bank and the Frontier Bank. The agreement was signed by twenty-two banks only as representating the whole group. Of the twenty-seven banks the head offices of seventeen of the banks are in Peking, while those of the rest are in the south. There are still one or two banks that are contemplating joining the group, but so far they have not made a definite decision. However, the foregoing list practically covers all the important and influential banks in China. Perhaps this is also the first time in China's history that a banking group like this has been formed. The reason for the small amount of the loan, $6,000,000, is that the banking institutions, such as those in China, are more or less in their experimental stages, and prefer to render a small service than to undertake a huge task which they might not be able to carry out in the end.

"Some people are afraid that the new railway cars may be kept by the military commanders of the different provinces, or the railway proceeds may be kept by the provincial authorities. In that event the Ministry of Communications will not be able to pay interest or meet the loan obligations as stipulated in the agreement. The banking group entertained the same fear at the beginnning. But we afterwards decided to leave it alone, having made a strong determination to urge the awakening of the government by means of the loan. We believe that even if the government should choose to go back to its old policies, the whole nation would come to our aid and to the aid of the bondholders, and that our fellow citizens must sympathize with us in a national issue like this. Let us, however, hope that by this act, the whole financial policy of the government may be reversed."

Peking, January 22nd.



Dangers and Control of Cotton Seed Importation and Distribution in China

BY JOHN H. REISNER.

POSSIBLY no phase of the recent activities directed toward the improvement of the raw cotton industry of China is so fraught with danger to cotton culture in general as the present tendency to indiscriminate importation and distribution of foreign, particularly American, cotton seed, without adequate safeguard against the introduction of cotton insects and diseases. Closely allied to the dangers of foreign seed importation is the distribution of native cotton seed produced in insect infested regions to new regions where attempts are being made to extend the area of cotton planting, A further and most important undesirable feature is the enhanced difficulty of providing for the production of seed and cotton on a pure seed or a community basis. During the spring of 1919, available data shows that over 600,000 lbs. of foreign and Chinese cotton seed were distributed throughout China, at a cost of approximately $60,000. Mex. More than forty tons of cotton seed was imported, some from Korea, but chiefly from the United States. The writer knows of a single inquiry for 50 tons of American cotton seed that could not be supplied on account of the lateness of the season. More than 220 tons of cotton seed were distributed by two agencies alone. The total amount of seed distributed was sufficient to plant about 200,000 mow (⅙ of an English acre) which at an average yield of 50 lbs. of ginned cotton would represent about 1 percent of China's estimated average cotton crop of 2,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. each.

The most serious danger connected with the importation of American cotton seed is the introduction of the Mexican Boll Weevil. It is a remarkable fact if this destructive insect has not already been imported into China, and it will be no surprise to learn of its having already begun its ravages. A conservative estimate of the damage caused by the Mexican Boll Weevil in the United States since its first invasion in 1892 would be $300,000,000 gold. Moreover, it has practically invaded the entire cotton growing areas of the Southern United States. In the last four years the Boll Weevil has all but wiped out the Sea Island Cotton industry, one of the two finest grades of cotton fibre grown in the world, having reduced the production of 83,000 bales of Sea Island Cotton in 1917 to about 500 in 1920. While there are certain factors of cotton growing in China that might adversely effect the rapid development of the Boll Weevil, the dangers are far too great to be reckoned with lightly, or to be minimized in the least. The United States government has already spent millions of dollars trying to control this insect, without appreciable success, and what may—perhaps most likely will—happen in China affords a most unhappy outlook.

Indiscriminate distribution of both native and foreign seed may be one way to extend the production of cotton but it must not be confused with the idea of improving the raw product. Indeed the practical effects of extending the production by introducing seed from other regions will be to cause deterioration through crossing, along with the undesirable effects of acclimatization on the introduced seed. It is a fact beyond refutation, that of seed grown in China and distributed last spring not over an infinitesimal share of it was pure. The more the cotton growing area is extended and cotton seed indiscriminately distributed, the greater will the problems of improvement become. The production of pure seed by careful selection for a uniform fiber, the increase of such pure seed, and its distribution and culture on a community basis is the only hope for improvement in Chinese cotton. The greatest demonstration in the world of this fact is in the state of Arizona, U.S.A., where this year 180,000 acres of the world's best cotton—Egyptian long staple—was grown from the seed of a single plant selected in 1910. Thisvariety has been kept so uniform, that of 2,000,000 plants on the central seed farm in 1920 only two were "off type" and had to be destroyed. It may be a long time until China arrives at this development of cotton culture, but she should be going, as she is to some extent, in this direction. The distribution by one agency last spring of over sixty varieties of cotton seed is not an encouraging sign, and while it may have been due to mistaken enthusiasm there is little hope for the future of cotton improvement until the dangers of such a policy are more fully appreciated by those in authority.

No less imminent are the dangers of distributing the insects and diseases which now effect Chinese cotton. Of these probably the Pink Boll worm is by far the most important, distributed as it is over practically the entire cotton growing area. Club-leaf disease, associated with the leaf hopper, is an important disease, widely distributed, for which there is no known control. These with lesser insects and diseases are annually causing losses, the amounts of which would be difficult to estimate. Moreover, in distributing seed from one region to another, little account is taken of carrying insects or diseases in the seed, and the benefits that might accrue to the extension of cotton culture in new areas are immediately endangered by the ravages of these insects and diseases that might as well be controlled through proper seed treatment. Such control measures might be difficult but they would be exceedingly worth while.

The United States has suffered keen losses through the introduction of plant insects and diseases from foreign countries, and yearly expends large sums of money in trying to control such insects and diseases and prevent the introduction of others. Plant quarantines are difficult to administer, and often call for very radical action. To illustrate, it may be cited that hundreds of acres of cotton were destroyed in the United States last year in attempts made by the authorities to stamp out an occurrence of the Pink Boll worm and planting of cotton was forbidden on thousands of acres bordering on the infested areas. All freight movements of cotton seed are stringently restricted and importation into certain states is wholly forbidden, Every bale of cotton brought into the United States, even though it is to be used in cotton mills located far north of the cotton belt, must be and is fumigated under the direction of govenment inspectors. The protection thus afforded is important and essential.

A matter of greatest importance and calling for immediate action on the part of those interested in the protection as well as the extension or improvement of the raw cotton industry of China, is adequate provision for controlling all importation and scientific means for proper fumigation of all foreign cotton seed. Importations should be limited to one or two ports of entry, where fumigation could be carried on under careful and responsible supervision, and importation by parcel post should be prohibited. The

fact that no serious damage is as yet known to have been done through introducing insects and diseases with cotton seed, should not encourage delay but rather hasten action before it is too late. Half measures will be of no avail—the situation calls for the best advice, most accurate information and the latest means of control that have been developed.

University of Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Yen Te-ching
(顏德慶字季餘)

Dr. Yen Te-ching, Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow railway, left Shanghai on the s. s. "Nanking" on January 16, for the United States of America, England, France, Switzerland, Italy and other European countries to study the latest improvements in railway construction and operation with the object of adopting them in China. He is expected to be away for nine months.

Born at Shanghai in 1878, Dr. Yen (or better known as Te-ching Strong Yen) is one of the ablest Chinese railway engineers educated abroad. After studying at the Anglo-Chinese School, the Tung Wen Kwan and St. Xavier's School, Shanghai, he went abroad as a private student. He traveled to America by way of France and England in 1896. Upon his arrival in the States he attended the Episcopal High School of Virginia. Later he attended the University of Virginia and Lehigh University, graduating with the degree of Civil Engineer from Lehigh in 1901, and being the first Chinese graduate from that institution of learning.

He took post graduate work with the American Bridge Compang and the Pencoyd Steel Works returning to China in 1902. The positions he held between 1902 and 1904 were; assistant engineer of the Canton-Hankow railway at the Canton end, superintendent of grading, assistant district engineer, resident engineer. Later he was appointed by Sheng Kung-pao (at that time Director-general of Railways) to be his consulting engineer. In 1905 he joined the Shanghai-Nanking railway as assistant engineer for the Chinkiang-Nanking division.

Shortly afterward Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai transferred Dr. Yen to the north for the construction of the Peking-Kalgan railway. At first Dr. Yen was resident engineer of the railway and afterward a district engineer. He was in charge of the difficult portion of the line which passes through the famous Nankow Pass. Four tunnels, the longest of which was over 3,000 feet, and passed for a length of over 100 feet under the Great Wall at Pataling, were built under his direction.

In 1906, after passing the Imperial Examinations for Returned Students, he was awarded by Edict the degree of Doctor of Engineering. In the spring of 1909, he was sent to inspect railways in Kiangsi and Anhwei, after the inspection of which he proceeded to Ichang as assistant chief engineer of the Szechuen railway. The work on that railway was stopped by the first revolution in 1911.

In the spring of 1912, he was appointed Director of the Railway Department in the Provisional Government at Nanking. When the Ministry of Communications was regularly organized in Peking in May 1912, he became councillor of the Ministry. From July 1912 to date, he has been Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow railway, Hupeh-Hunan section. Since 1919 he has also been in charge of the Han-I and I-Kwei sections of the Szechuen-Hankow railway.

From April to July 1919, Dr. Yen was detailed by the government to be Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board. During his connection with that board he made a tour of inspection from Harbin westerward to Perm, beyond the Ural Mountains, in Russia.

Dr. Yen is a charter member of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, of which he is the vice-president at the present time. He has been awarded by the government the Second Class Ta-Shou Chia-ho Decoration and the Second Class Wenhu Decoration. He is also one of the directors of the Chinese and American Association of Engineers.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Langdon Case.

From the "Peking Daily News" (Chinese)

We are not at all surprised that the Langdon case is developing into what may possibly be a very serious matter. The shooting of a man is at any time a serious enough thing, but under the special circumstances surrounding the Langdon case there is an additional seriousness from the fact that it involves many other issues, some of them of international import. Without in any way going into the question of the aspects of the case that would naturally come before a judicial court, and therefore without in any way breaking the wholesome rule that forbids the discussion of a case that is still *sub-judice*, there are some simple issues that may well be noted. There is, for instance, the question whether any Japanese sentry has a right to be stationed anywhere between Vladivostok and Petrograd. What is the sanction for the presence of such a sentry?

There are only two authorities that can directly give sanction for that sentry's presence; the *de facto* government of the Far Eastern Republic, which undoubtedly is for the time being the supreme Russian authority in the Far East; and the Japanese

government, and this has only such authority as may be delegated to it by the *de facto* Russian government. Now, it is clear from the beginning that neither the Russian people in the Far Eastern Russian Republic, nor the *de facto* government of that Republic wants a single Japanese corporal's guard in the length and breadth of the land. Japanese action in the Russian Far Eastern Republic has been such as to make the Japanese name stink in the nostrils of the whole population, except a handful of reactionaries and their dupes who hope by the help of Japan to re-establish in Russia a simulacrum of a liberal government that shall simply hide a tyranny, possibly a revival of tsarist autocracy. From Vladivostok to the Volga the name of Japan is a by-word for everything that is rotten. It is not with Russian sanction that there are Japanese sentries in Siberia.

Doubtless there is Japanese sanction for the sentry's presence on alien soil; but what is that Japanese sanction worth? In strict right it is worth nothing at all. Every other power has seen the propriety of leaving Far Eastern Russia to settle its own affairs. The theory that Japanese single-handed action in Siberia in putting hindrances in the way of Russian self-development was authorized by the other powers is exploded. That lie was deliberately uttered by Japanese statesmen and their accomplices, but was nailed to the counter long ago. Japan cannot claim that she is acting in Siberia as the trustee of civilization. Her presence there is in defiance of every right and is not supported by a single other power, so far as is known. She is there of her own volition, for her own selfish purposes, to serve her own dubious ends, and to work in the vicious circle of creating almost intolorable conditions and then making those conditions the excuse for continued presence.

It is not surprising therefore that the American authorities are about to make a very searching enquiry into the whole incident. It has already been suggested, in messages from Washington, that the United States do not recognize the right of any Japanese sentry to challenge any American who happens to be in Siberia. Of course not; any more than the Japanese government would recognize the right of a Chinese sentry in Australia to challenge any Japanese who might happen to be there. It just happens that the Russian Far Eastern Republic cannot prevent the stationing of Japanese sentries within its territory, but the exercise of Japanese might over Siberia does not establish a right that the United States or any other power need recognize, unless that other power happens to have sold its birthright for a mess of Japanese pottage, in which case that luckless power has to keep a silent tongue in its head.

That the Japanese government recognizes the seriousness of the matter is evident not only from the promptitude with which apologies were tendered, but from the restrained tone of the Japanese press, which has as surely been inspired to moderation in this case as it was to its gross and indecent attacks on Mr. Shaw several months ago. That the United States government regards the matter as a serious one, is evident from the fact that Admiral Gleaves is to investigate the matter in person on the spot.

Where the matter will end nobody knows. It may lead to the raising of the whole question of Japan's unwanted, unnecessary, unsanctioned and impertinent presence in Siberia. If it does, the death of Lieutenant Langdon at the hands of a "very ignorant" sentry may be the vicarious sacrifice demanded for the expiation of Japanese sins in Siberia; and it may also be that the "very ignorant" sentry has undone all the work of the Japanese War Office during the past two years. Much hangs on the result ot Admiral Gleaves's enquiry. Admiral Gleaves, as those who have had the pleasure of meeting him know, is too shrewd a man to be fooled. The terms of reference of his enquiry are not known. Presumably he will simply have to enquire into the exact details of Lientenant Langdon's death, leaving any questions of international law and right to the State Department in Washington; but even such simple terms of reference involve a consideration of the attendant circumstances, and it is in these, if anywhere, that the ground of an indictment against the "very ignorant" sentry's superiors, and his very highest superiors, will be found.

Conversion of Soldiers into Laborers

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

General Feng Yu-hsiang has made an offer to the Ministry of Communications for the construction of a new road from Yencheng to Choukoutien on the Peking-Hankow Railway and has asked for the sending of engineering experts to superintend and direct the work. Although the scheme has not yet been put into practice, we believe that General Feng means business and that the praises which he has received in the foreign business circles has been deserved. It is nothing cruel to expect the soldiers to work and when engaged in war the soldiers are regularly in strenuous jobs connected with the digging of trenches, and the repairing or constructing of roads.

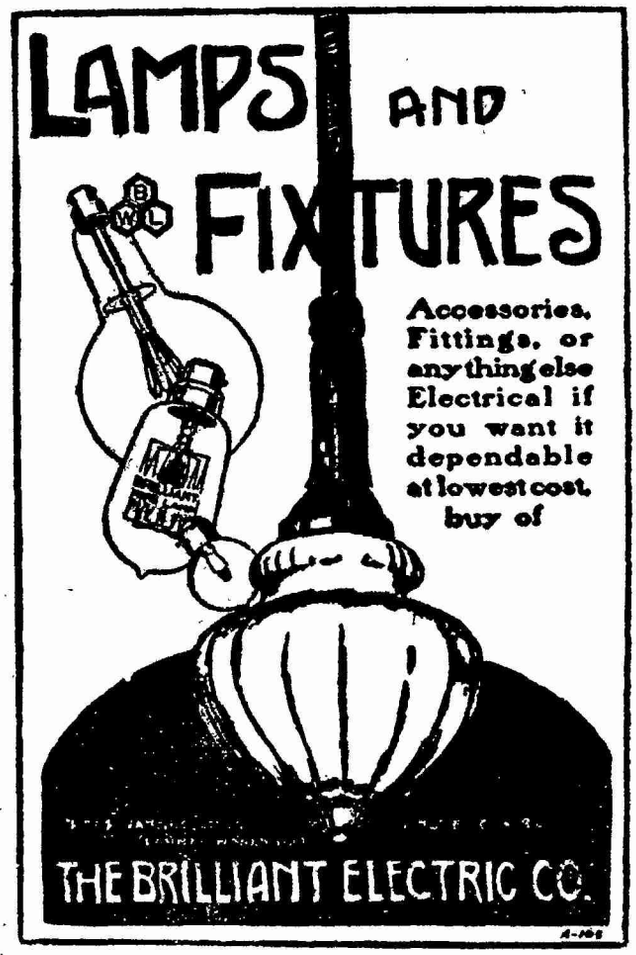
The scheme of army reduction has been so long a subject of earnest discussion that it is nothing unreasonable to believe that it will be carried into effect. But to disband the soldiers without providing for the dangerous situation which will be created by ex-soldier loafers scattered about the country, is not a farsighted policy. When the soldiers go back to their villages and have no work to set their hands on, they will become robbers and ruffians and the people will be all the more molested by the carrying out of a program which has been put before them as one conducive to the economic independence of the country. Whence comes the remedy? The remedy is no other than the conversion of the soldiers into laborers.

We have no doubt that the proposal of General Feng Yu-hsiang will commend itself to some of the military governors and commanders in the provinces and they can in no better way demonstrate their sympathy with the scheme of General Feng than to enlist the services of their soldiers in undertaking important public works of the province in which they are stationed. In this manner, the soldiers on the army pay roll will have their time profitably employed and exsoldiers might also join the rank of soldier labourers if they have nothing to do. The effects of this reconstructive movement will soon be felt throughout the republic when the soldiers will no longer appear to us as nightmares but as active builders of the edifice of national utilities.

The Seaplane Loan

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The seaplane loan of more than $1,000,000 (a Peking telegram gives the figure as £1,400.000) has been concluded in camera and we understand that the machines are secondhand, having been used already in the world war and have to be repaired before they will be in working order. It is also reported that the intermediaries who handled the loan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negotiations, including members of the staff of the Ministry of Navy, have earned fat commissions. This much is the recent feat of a ministry which has done very little, if anything for the edification of the public during the past few years.

A loan is an undesirable thing and should not be incurred except when there are overwhelming reasons to justify this measure of obtaining monetary relief at the risk of financial bondage. We fail to see what necessity underlies the seaplane loan as there is no immediate or remote prospect of China being engaged in a naval conflict. Parhaps it will be argued that the progress of the science of war has made the seaplane an important equipment of the modern navy. So far as we can see, the whole scheme is a "face" business with the navy and this at the expense of using a large sum of money which should have been invested in productive undertakings that have to do with the life or death of the nation. Where is the sense of proportion of the Peking government?

Hunan A Mirror of China

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

It is common knowledge that Chang Chin-yao, formerly Tuchun of Hunan, has been a pest in that province, but how was it that order was maintained while Chang was in the province and disorder prevailed after Chang's departure? The secrect lies in this: Chang had a grip on the situation by being able to keep his subordinates in check, while neither of his two successors, Tan Yen-kai and Chao Heng-ti, was capable of doing the same thing.

Now, Hunan is one of the Chinese provinces. If, within the confines, there should have been so many contestants for power and influence as to have made the cloud of unrest overhang the whole province incessantly, we can well imagine what is the situation of the whole country with a total of conspirators at least ten times as many as those in Hunan, especially when we see that, compared with the relation of Chang Chin-yao's successors to their officers, the Peking government is even in a more helpless situation? It is our opinion that Hunan is a faithful picture of China so far as the difficulties of maintaining an effective central authority are concerned.

Chang Tso-lin's Additional Brigades

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

With a force of 20,000 soldiers under his control and with a weak central government ready to obey his commands, one would expect Chang Tso-lin to realize that he has come to the summit of his military glory. However, he thought his forces should be increased, and he has increased them by two additional brigades. The militarists are apt to believe that their position can be consolidated in proportion to the troops they have under their command, forgetting the vital problem of the corresponding increase in military appropriations, which sooner or later bring on a financial strain that can not be sustained for any considerable length of time. We have already seen in Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan a striking example of the failure of the theory which is shaping Warlord Chang Tso-lin's military policy. However, the case in point distinctly proves that in Peking sits a government which does not govern. Notwithstanding all the earnest talk of army reduction, Chang had the audacity of increasing his own forces. In what a sad plight is such a government, and in trusting it to put our national affairs right, are we not leaning on a broken reed?

Misappropriation of Military Funds

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

When interviewed by a press representative recently, ex-President Li Yuan-hung had something very pungent to say on the subject of army pay. "I believe the principal cause of mutiny," says the ex-President, "is chiefly due to the misappropriation of military funds on the part of the military officers. I have in mind the case of the Tuchun of a certain province whose report on his army expenses is a piece of written falsehood. How can the soldiers keep quiet when they fail to receive what is their due? The higher military officers get rich through embezzling funds that should be paid out to the troops, and through sending the government false reports of the troops they have under them."

In order to suppress these evil pratices, it is of first importance that the Government should create a separate organ whose exclusive duties will be the prohibition of military supplies to the troops in the provinces instead of leaving the matter in the hands of the Tuchuns themselves, and giving them the chance of manipulating the accounts. This organ will concern itself with all the receipts and expenditures of the army, and its accounts should be carefully audited by the government Audit Bureau. In this way the Military Governors will no longer be able to demand from the Ministry of Finance large sums to be used or abused in any way they choose and the result will, we believe, be an effective check on mutinies.

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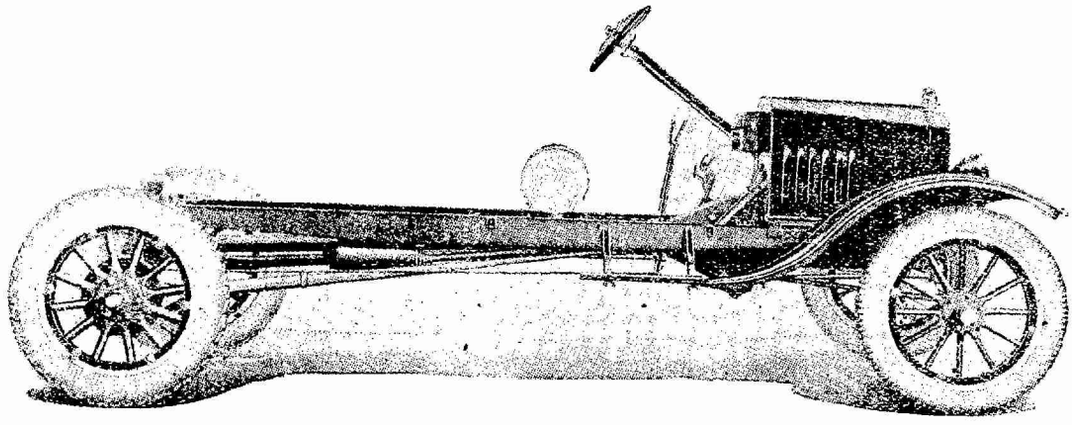

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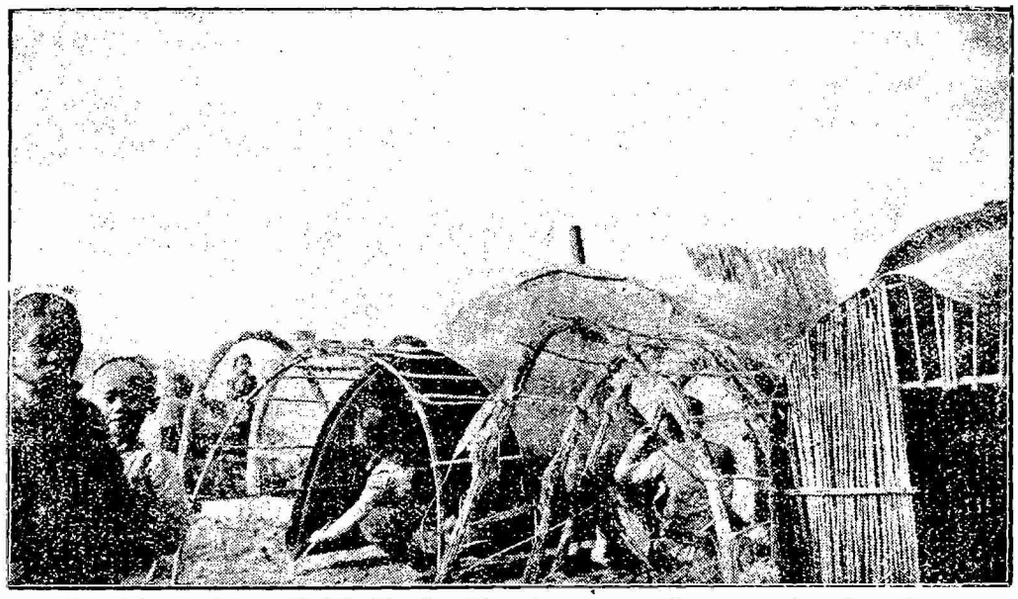
A Glimpse of the Famine Relief Work at Siao Chang, Chihli

BY EDITH WELLS, GENERAL SECRETARY TIENTSIN Y. W. C. A.



Refugees making their own huts at Nankai, Tientsin. More than 25,000 refugees come here from the country districts as Tientsin is the largest city There is no camp like this in North China. In such huts as many as twenty babies are born overnight. The hospitals are full.

From the beginning of the famine, the various committees organized in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, realised that the greatest need was in the country and that relief must be distributed through the missionaries who know the people and speak the language. In many cases the doctors, teachers and evangelists in the country districts voted to give up their regular work and devote all of their time to investigation and distribution but even then the force of workers was inadequate and appeals were sent to other missions to help. In response to such appeals our Tientsin Y.W.C.A. staff offered to send one worker and I was asked to go to Siao Chang, a country station of the London Missionary Society. From this station relief is being distributed to four hsiens, or counties, other counties being covered by other missions or committees. In all the distribution an effort is made to give where the need is greatest, without regard to the connection of the people with missions or churches. The four counties are divided into nine districts each with its own headquarters where grain is collected for distribution.

Investigation was begun from Siao Chang for the surrounding villages. The need for workers will be seen when I say that it took three men three weeks to cover the first district but when reinforcements arrived they were able to do the second district in one week.

The men investigating first talked with the head man of each village and explained the plan to him. He gave the names of the most needy and all of these families were then visited. There were, of course, efforts to deceive. People moved out of their houses into little huts to give the impression of greater poverty or they hid their supply of grain and heavy clothing.

Tientsin Famine Camp, typical of the better ones. This shows relative size of the huts. In one week this camp (picture lacks adjoining huts) increased from 36,000 to 39,000 people in three days.

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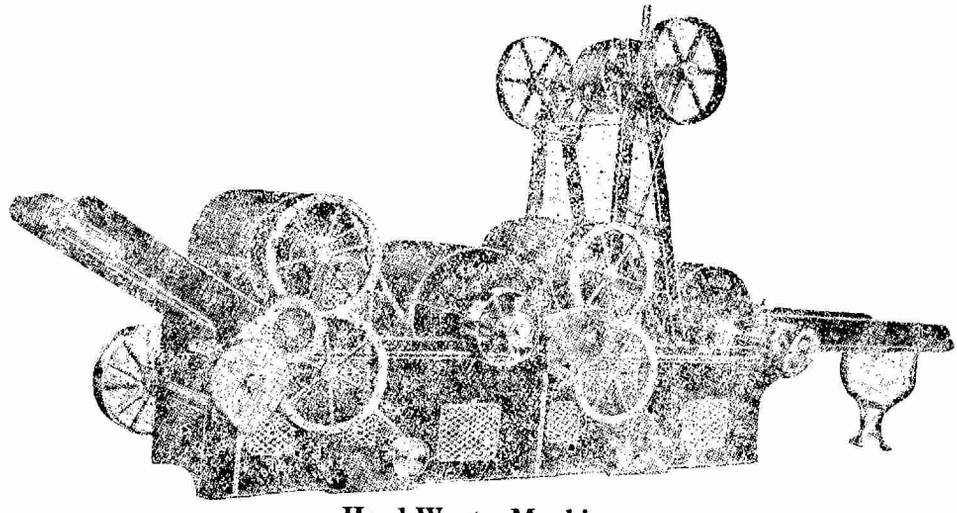

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Agents in China

But the great majority of people were really suffering and had no way of getting through the winter unless they were given help. To each needy family was given a ticket telling the amount of grain to be given and the number to receive clothing. After the investigation of the district was completed the ticket stubs were turned over to those of us who stayed at headquarters and we prepared food and clothing tickets with serial number for identification.

The distribution in Siao Chang took seven days. The villages were told on which day to come and the people were arranged in a quite outside the Compound gate. They came in in order and received a month's supply of grain and a ticket for the next month. The grain was in most cases, not sufficient for the whole family but was only supplementary to help to keep them alive. Some were given, in addition, a ticket for clothes and were directed to the house where clothing was being distributed.

Three thousand six hundred garments, mostly for men, had been received from Shanghai and in addition one thousand eight hundred for women and children, were made in Siao Chang with money provided by the relief committee. This was a big undertaking in itself and required the oversight of one foreigner in addition to the help of several Chinese. The cloth was homespun, bought in the neighborhood and especially dyed for the purpose, thus giving work to a number of poor people. The Chinese Christian women volunteered to come each day and cut out the garments and tie them up in bundles and weigh them. These were given to poor women who took them to their homes and later brought back the finished articles and received money for their work. It must have been a temptation to the women who were themselves so poorly clad to keep the warm garments, but they brought them back and received their fourteen or sixteen coppers and gladly took a new supply of cloth and cotton back with them.

The money given by the Relief Society has been entirely used for grain and clothing but a special gift from some Tientsin women has made possible the opening of a school for little girls who might otherwise be married at too early an age or sold into slavery. They are admitted a few at a time and at present number seventy but plans are made for at least twice this number. When they first arrive they are wretched indeed but after being given a bath and a fresh suit of clothes they are greatly improved. After a few days they begin to look less starved and to feel at home so they can help the new arrivals as they come in from day to day. In the school they are taught sewing, arithmetic and "Kuai Tzu", or simplified Chinese reading and writing. It is hoped that the five months they spend here will benefit them in many ways. Every morning we have prayers with them and find a ready response. Already they can sing "Jesus loves me" with much fervor and they are learning "Father we thank Thee for the Night."

During the distribution I was sometimes helping with the grain, sometimes with the clothes. The only relief to the heart ache which so much suffering causes was the consciousness that help was being given. I wish I could draw for you several pictures of things as I saw them. First, there was the long queue of

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patient people, each one clasping a ticket of identification and carrying an empty sack. So many had such hopeless faces that did not change even when help was given.

There were, of course, those who asked for more no matter how much you gave them, but the gratitude of others was all the more touching by contrast. There were three women who came together for clothes one day and eagerly grabbed the clothes I held out to them. Then simultaneously they dropped their precious bundles to the ground that they might bring their hands together and thank me in Chinese style. Then they gathered up the garments and drew them quickly on over their rags and with another "thank you" they walked away saying, "Now we won't have to freeze to death." I can still see the glad surprise on one old woman's face, she had her grain and here was someone holding out a clothes ticket to her. "Why!" she said, "you have just given me grain, are you going to give me clothes too?" The local police were helping with the distribution and even their hearts were affected by the evidence of suffering. One little fellow was almost too weak to stand so the Chinese helper gave him some hot food first and then brought him to me to ask for some clothes for him. After he was warmly dressed he went back to get his grain but through it all I never saw him smile nor show any interest in the performance. Yet he was only a little boy who should have been full of mischief.

Many of those who came for grain could not even lift the sack after it was full but there was always some one ready to lend a helping hand. Once outside of the gate the people from each village got together to distribute their bags among those most able to carry them or piled them all on the village wheel barrow and followed the lead back to their poverty stricken homes to live as best they might until it was time to return for the next month's supply.

American Red Cross Appeal for Workers in Famine Relief

The China Central Committee has received a request from Mr. J. E. Baker, director of American Red Cross Famine Relief in North China for personnel, to assist in supervising the road-building and distribution of food to the laborers employed.

More foreigners are required to take care of the constantly increasing numbers of Chinese engaged in this work and the larger the organization we can build up the more extensive and efficient will be the results obtained.

We are anxious to recruit volunteers as far as possible for every dollar saved in salaries means that many more famine suffers saved from starvation, and besides the service required more self sacrifice and more enthusiasm than the ordinary paid employee is willing to give.

The A.R.C. will provide travelling expenses, food and quarters during the term of enlistment which we are willing to accept from two to six months, the immediate future being the most important.

Our road-building headquarters are in Techow and we are working in sections between there and Liucheng a distance of 70 miles and the cooperation which is being extended the A. R. C. in this district may result in building our highway through to a point on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The extension

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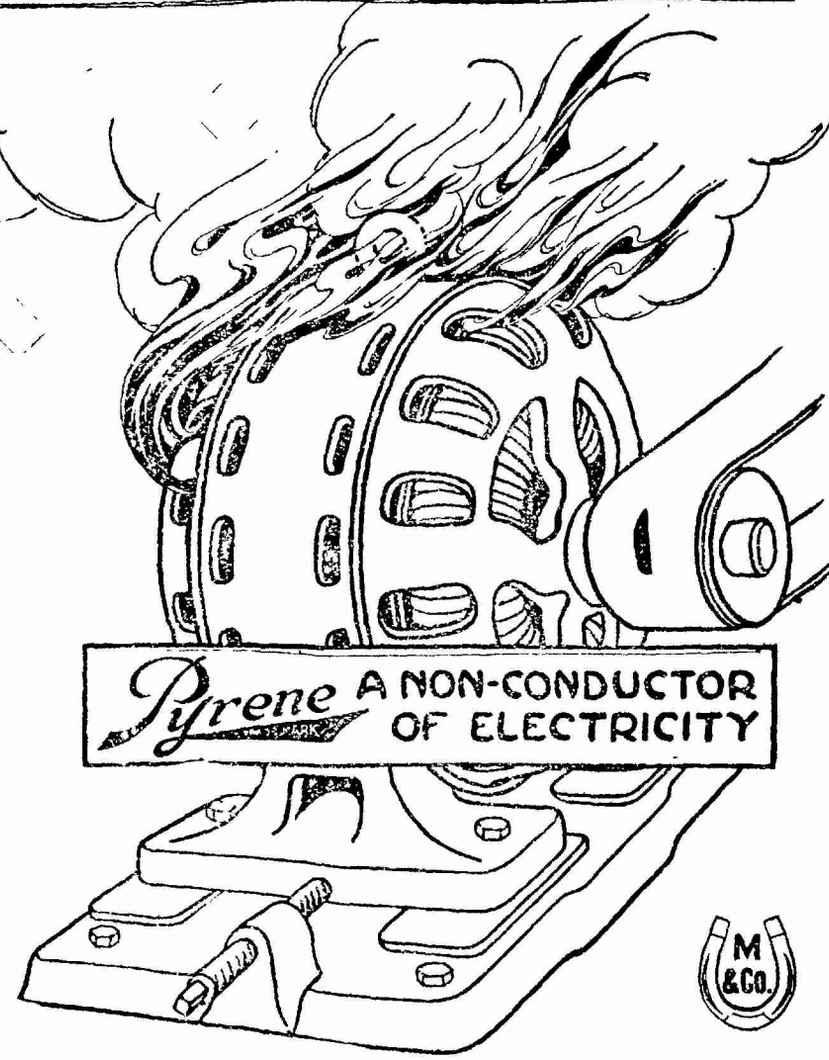

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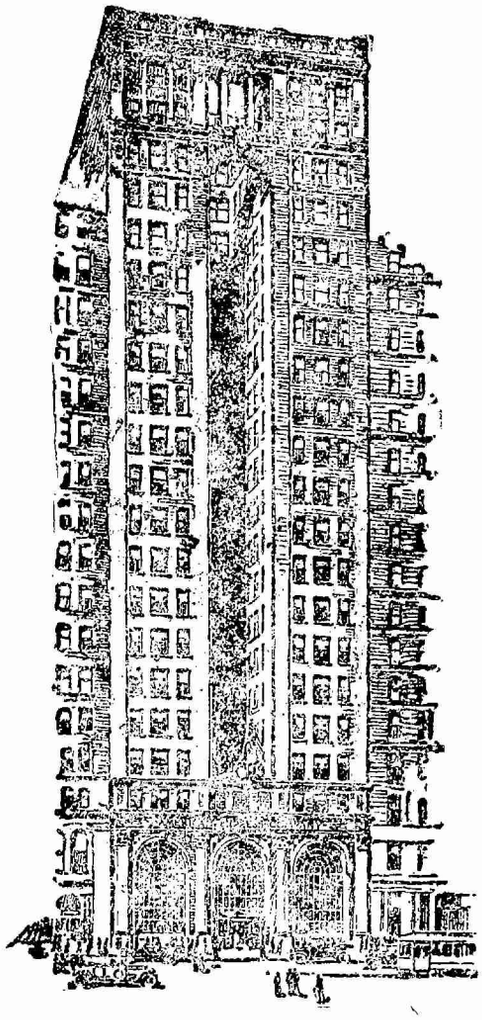

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and success of this operation depends more on the question of personnel than on money for the latter cannot be properly spent without adequate supervision. We have the funds but we need more men.

During these dull times Shanghai companies may feel they could contribute the services of one or more of their staff with less inconvenience than a straight contribution to relief funds and if such is the case the A.R.C. will welcome contributions of personnel. We have not made any appeal in China for money but we are endeavoring to spend over one million dollars received from America, Manila, Honolulu and elsewhere abroad. We are desirous of putting this foreign money into a permanent highway, not only to relieve the present famine situation but to demonstrate in a practical way the benefits of "Good Roads" to the Chinese people through which they pass and anybody taking part in such a work will be well rewarded in the personal satisfaction it affords.

All volunteers are requested to send in a written application to the China Central Committee, 18b Kiangse road, briefly stating their qualifications and references. Please do not come to see us until we send for you because we have lots to do and we desire written applications, giving us time to investigate and make selections to best advantage.

Forbes May Be Governor of Philippines

By Roy C. Bennett

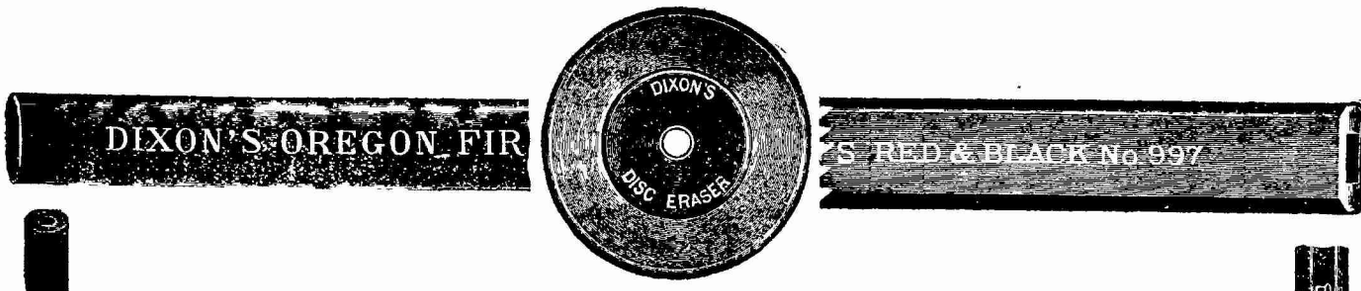
In several letters written to friends in Manila, some of them Americans and some of them Filipinos, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, Massachusetts, has said that pressure was being brought to bear upon him to accept appointment again as Governor General of the Philippines, a proposal he is inclining to accept, from the tone of his letters.

Resident Commissioner Jayme G. De Veyra, at Washington, has cabled to Speaker Sergio Osmena of the Philippine legislature—who is also president of the Nationalista (government) party and vice-president of the Council of State of the islands—saying that the men President-Elect Harding is considering are those of W. Cameron Forbes, Herbert C. Hoover, Newton W. Gilbert and Clarence B. Miller. Mr. Forbes was Governor General several years prior to the election of Wilson; Mr. Gilbert was Vice Governor during a part of that period; everyone knows about Mr. Hoover; of course; Mr. Miller is a former congressman and secretary of the Republican national committee who spent some little time in the islands during Taft's administration in a study of the existing political conditions then, and who has since kept well informed and in close touch with insular affairs.

But opinion here is that Mr. Miller may be eliminated from the list of possible candidates, it being understood that he has consistently declined to permit his name to be considered and that he has said that he would not accept the appointment under any circumstances.

On the other hand it is understood that Mr. Gilbert is receptive regarding the governor generalship, and if it is tendered him he will not decline the appointment.

The latest advices from America are that Mr. Hoover will go into the cabinet and that the Republicans are grooming him for the presidency, to succeed Harding; and if this is so, he, too, is eliminat-



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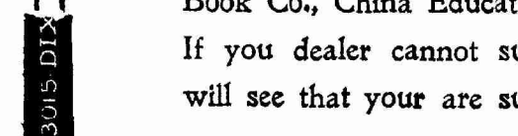

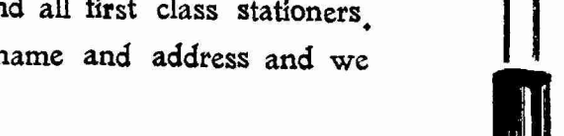

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ed from the De Veyra list, leaving only Governor Forbes among the men whom Harding would prefer to appoint.

If Harding names Governor Forbes, he will disappoint few people in the islands, be they Americans, Filipinos or foreigners. On the other hand, the appointment would be a most popular one. Governor Forbes gave the first impetus to the sugar industry in the islands by providing credit for the planters, he built Baguio, the summer capital and health resort of the islands; and he inaugurated the surfaced-roads policy of the government, since carried forward under Governor Harrison, which has given the Philippines thousands of miles of excellent provincial roads provided with permanent bridges and culverts. His whole aim as Governor General was to advance the economic interests of the archipelago, a task in which he achieved success of the most fundamental character.

Governor Harrison found it advisable to continue the Forbes' public health policy and has added several provincial government hospitals to the great General Hospital built under Dr. Victor G. Heiser (as director of health) and Governor Forbes. He also continued and extended Forbes' loan-policy to the sugar planters; also his public buildings policy. He Filipinized the civil service, but the whole burden of Forbes' work had been constructive and little of it has been abandoned under the democratic administration. It was too basic, too needful to be seriously tampered with, and it met with public approval. It would not be difficult, therefore, for Forbes to step into harness in Manila again.

Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, member of the Council of State, and friend and co-worker of Governor Harrison's, says of Governor Forbes:

"Whatever Governor Forbes did he did with the best intentions and with the conviction that it was best for the people. When an idea struck him as the best policy to follow, he carried it out in spite of counsels to the contrary and regardless of who gave that counsel. My stand from the time the matter came to public attention has been that we give Washington free hand in the choice. All we want is that President-elect Harding send the biggest man he can find for us. The choice lies with him, not with us. Whoever is appointed will receive my entire support and co-operation as long as this is possible to do."

This may be taken not alone as the opinion of one of the leaders of the government party and one of the most astute and brilliant among Filipino statesmen, but as the almost unanimous opinion of the country. It is understood from most reliable sources that Speaker Osmena, who has not cared to make a public statement, is quite as pleased as is Mr. Quezon over the prospect of getting Mr. Forbes to Manila again as chief magistrate of the islands. The appointment would be particularly pleasing to the younger generation of Filipinos educated in the public schools and in the University of the Philippines, judging from many individual expressions of opinion. Some of the greater and immediate duties of the appointee, who ever he may be, will be to continue public works and the schools, restore national credit and recommend appointments to vacancies in the Supreme Court and to the place of insular auditor. It is a task for a business

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man, and Mr. Forbes is this to the extent of being a director in more than forty corporations, as well as of having amassed a fortune in these companies, whose activities embrace railroad building and other pioneer enterprises which have parallels in the economic situation confronting the Philippines today.

The Railway Car Loan Agreement

The following railway car loan agreement was signed between the Chinese bankers and the Ministry of Communications at Peking on January 15:

Whereas the Ministry of Communications of the government of China (hereafter to be known as the party of the first part) wishes to arrange for the issue of short term, eight percent (8 percent) railway car bonds (hereafter to be known as the bonds) to the par value amount of six million dollars $6,000,000.00) Chinese currency, the following contract has been entered into between the party of the first part and the Railway Car Loan Chinese Banking Group (hereafter to be known as the parties of the second part) for the underwriting of these bonds:

1. The bonds are to be issued in accordance with the Presidential Mandate promulgating the regulations governing the eight per cent Railway Car Bonds to be issued by the Ministry of Communications in January 1921 (the tenth year of the Republic of China), to the par value amount of six million dollars ($6,000,000.-00), Chinese currency, and are to be underwritten by the parties of the second part in compliance with the regulations of this Mandate.

2. The money derived from these bonds is to be used by the party of the first part exclusively for the purchase of railway cars and locomotives for the following four railway lines:

Peking-Suiyuan, Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, and Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking.

The money is to be paid by the parties of the second part direct to the firm or firms furnishing the said cars and locomotives, according to the terms of such contract or contracts for such cars and locomotives as may be made. In no circumstances is the money to be used for any purpose other than that specified above.

Within three months of the signature of this contract the party of the first part shall hand to the parties of the second part complete specifications with regard to the kind and quantity of said cars and locomotives to be purchased, together with estimates of the cost. The party of the first part at the same time shall formally appoint the parties of the second part as its authorized agents for the purchase of said cars and locomotives covered by these specifications and estimates. The cars shall be purchased in the open market on the basis of bids giving the best terms as to price and quality. The party of the first part shall appoint one or more experts to assist the parties of the second part in making the contract or contracts for the purchase of said cars and locomotives. The parties of the second part shall secure the approval of the first part before the signature of any contract or contracts, for the purchase of said cars and locomotives. After the signature of such contract or contracts, the party of the first part shall take such steps as may be necessary to insure the satisfactory fulfilment of the terms of such contract or contracts. Party of the first part shall notify parties of second

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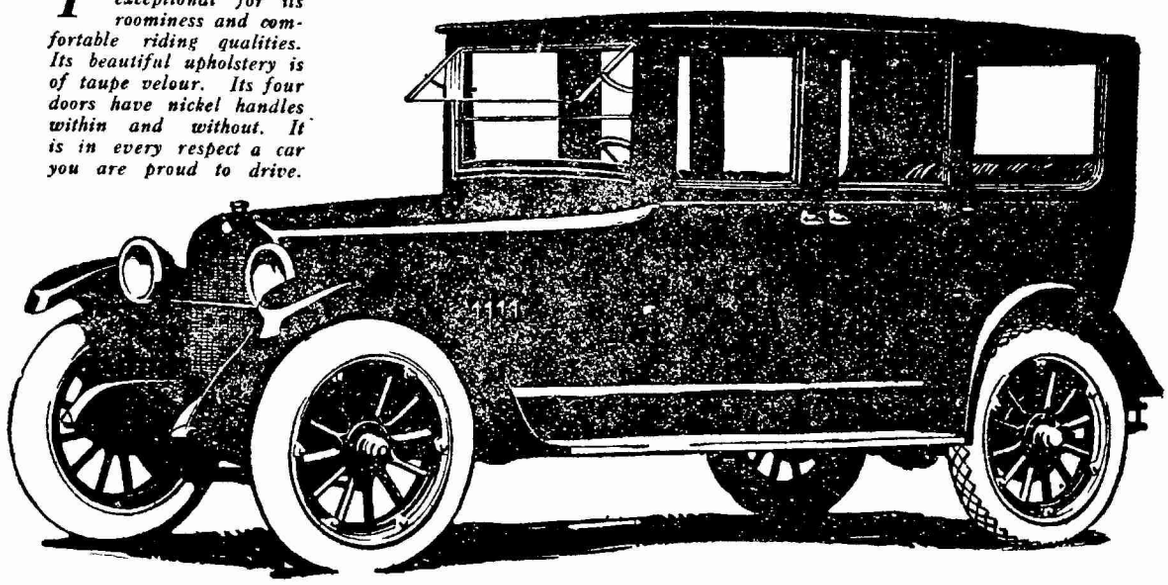

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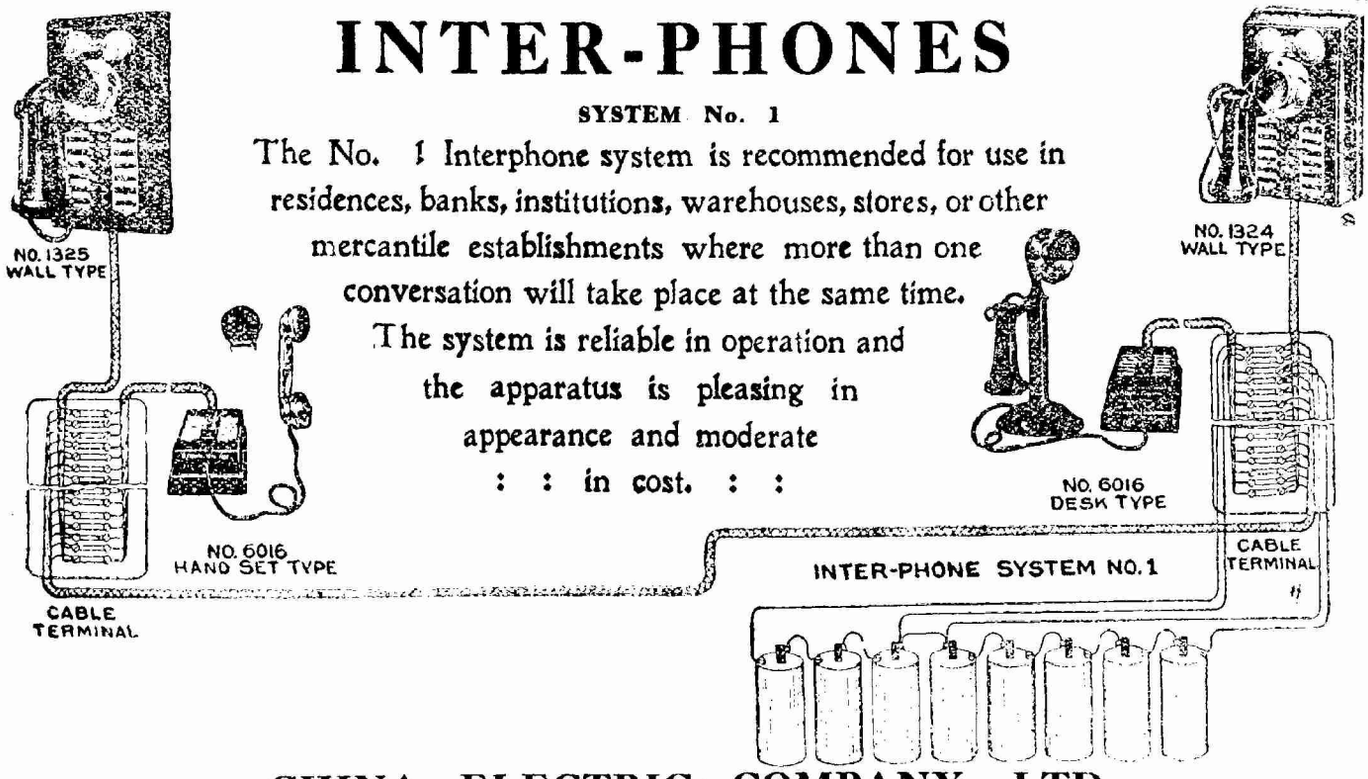

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part should there be any payment to be made over to the said cars and locomotives, but no payment shall be effected until party of the second part be satisfied with the absolute fulfilment of the conditions of this contract. The party of the first part shall pay the parties of the second part as fees one quarter of one per cent (0.25%) of the total purchase price of said cars and locomotives.

The distribution of said cars and locomotives among the four lines mentioned shall be determined by the party of the first part, but notification shall be given to the parties of the second part of the arrangements made for such distribution. Parties of the second part shall appoint expert or experts to inspect at different roads and ascertain the conditions of the said cars and locomotives. In every six months the party of the first part shall submit to the parties of the second part a statement of current condition of said cars and locomotives and of the measures being taken to insure their proper maintenance in good condition. If the parties of the second part upon expert advice have reason to believe that the measures being taken are not adequate to protect the securities for the money which has been advanced, they shall specify what additional measures shall be taken.

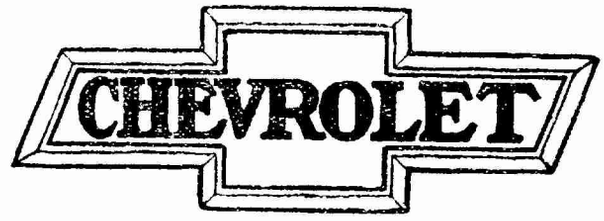
3. The bonds shall be underwritten by the parties of the second part to the Mandate of December 1920. Each bond shall have a par vaule of one hundred dollars ($100), Chinese currency. The parties of the second part shall pay a net sum of ninety-five dollars ($95.00), Chinese currency, on each bond.

4. On the day of the signing of this contract, the parties of the second part shall advance to the credit of the party of the first part the net amount totalling $5,700,000 due for the bonds which they have underwritten. This fund shall bear according to the face value of the bonds. The money thus advanced shall be redeemed by the sale of bonds.

5. The advance mentioned above or proceeds from the sale of bonds shall be transferred to the accounts of the party of the first part as deposit bearing four per cent interest per annum.

6. The bonds shall be printed by the party of the first part and delivered for sale to the parties of the second part. All the expenses involved in the sale of the bonds, including the cost of telegrams, advertising, postage, etc., shall be borne by the parties of the second part. The party of the first part shall pay to the parties of the second part not more than one per-cent (1 percent) of the total par value of the bonds as a commission for selling.

7. The party of the first part shall be responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and the fund advanced on them. During the first year, fifteen days before each interest payment becomes due, the party of the first part shall pay the



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amount due for interest on the bonds to such bonds as the parties of the second part may specify as the agents for the payment of the interest to the bondholders. . At the beginning of the second year, the party of of the first part shall instruct each of the four railway lines to which said cars have been assigned to reserve from its monthly income and to deposit with such bank or banks at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow as the parties of the second part may specify certain sums as a reserve fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The directorate of each of the four railways shall notify the parties of the second part as to the proportion of the principal and interest of the bonds for which it assumes liability. The sums deposited toward the reserve fund provided above shall bear interest at the rate of five percent (5%) per annum.

In case the party of the first part fails to pay the interest as due at the end of the first interests payment period, the parties of the second part shall have the right to deduct the amount due from the credit accounts provided for in section 4 of this contract. In case the payment of interest has not been made in full at the beginning of the seventh month of the first year, the party of the first part shall instruct each of the four railways to pay within six months the amount due in accordance with the regulations provided for the reserve fund. In case after all payments have been made for said cars and locomotives, any funds remain in the credit accounts provided for in Section 4 of this contract the balance shall be transferred to the reserve fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds.

In case any or all of the railways fail to make the payments toward the reserve fund, as provided above, the parties of the second part after due notice may send their agents to collect the amounts due each month from the defaulting railway or railways. In case the amount due cannot be secured in this way, the parties of the second part may collect from the surplus of the Peking-Hankow railway whatever balance may be due.

8. The party of the first part shall allow the parties of the second part to audit the accounts of the Peking-Hankow railway at least once each year and to publish the results of this audit.

9. The party of the first part hereby appoints the parties of the second part, individually and collectively, its agents for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds, and the bonds shall bear the counter signatures of the parties of the second part as such agents for the issue of the bonds. The party of the first part shall pay the parties of the second part as fees one-eighth of one percent (0.125%) of the payments which may be made to the bondholders on the principal and interest of the bonds.

In case of political or industrial crisis whereby a part or the whole of the bonds in question cannot be sold, the parties of second part shall have a right to determine whether they shall buy them up in part, or whole or to dispose of them in any other way.

11. In case the party of the first part wishes to issue bonds for the purchase of locomotive or cars, in addition to the bonds covered by this contract, the parties of the second part shall have the first option in underwriting the additional bonds.

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12. Points not covered by this contract shall be decided in accordance with the Mandates of December 1921.

13. Twenty-three copies of this contract shall be signed by the parties to it. Not less than one copy shall be retained by the party of the first part and by each of the parties of the second part.

Signed this day of January, 1921.

For the party of the first part:

For the parties of the second part:

American College Club Holds Meeting

More than sixty-five members of the American College Club met at the home of Mrs. Paul Hutchinson, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 25, from 6 to 9 o'clock. An informal supper was given, previous to a short business session, followed by an informal get-together. The discussion of the problem of the returned students, and the Chinese girl students entering schools in America took place; the idea of chaperoning these girl students to America and placing them in American colleges, best suited to their vocational pursuits and the advisability of bringing about closer relations among the Chinese girls in a foreign land and the American college girls was decided upon.

Mrs. H. P. Sailor, president of the club had the meeting in charge. Mrs. Hutchinson had assisting her, the following. Mesdames, R. E. Lunkley, J. H. Snoke, J. H. Black, J. C. Clark, H. A. Wilbur, R, D. Stafford, G. C. Stockton, W. A. Main, W. W. Peter, F. D. Gamewell, W. G. Hiltner, and the Misses Mary Markham, Sarah Bosworth, Gertrude Oldroyd, and Benedict.

Men and Events

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday evening, to spend a few days. He is stopping at the Astor House.

J. E. Swann of the Asia Banking Corporation, Tientsin, is in Shanghai this week on his way to Singapore where he will open an office of the Asia Bank at an early time.

The China Commercial Development Company, importers and exporters, have moved their offices to 11 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. L. Fred Patstone is the general manager of the company.

F. S. Gaston, a representative of Arkell and Douglass, shipping and commission merchants, at Melbourne, Australia, is in Shanghai this week procuring data relative to the present flour situation in China. He is staying at the Astor House.

E. W. Wilson, formerly a vice-president of the Anglo-London-Paris Bank of San Francisco, has been appointed general manager of the Philippine National Bank, according to a recent announcement from Manila. Mr. Wilson has already arrived in that city to take up his work.

C. F. Remer, Professor of Economics of St. John's University, Shanghai, left Shanghai Monday,

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January 24, for the famine district. Mr. Remer will join W. S. A. Pott of St. John's and the two will take over the Shahohsien district of Chihli province for the United International Famine Relief Committee.

The forth-coming annual meeting of the East China Christian Educational Association will take place on February 15, 16, and 17 in the Union Church Hall, 3 Soochow Road, Shanghai. The Educational Association has made great strides in the educational life of East China and its actions are of interest to a large community.

Admiral Straus, U. S. N., will arrive in Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia* next week enroute to Manila where he will take over the command of the American Asiatic Fleet from Admiral Albert S. Gleaves. Admiral Gleaves will return to the Unites States immediately upon the arrival of Admiral Straus. Admiral Gleaves will complete the number of years required for retirement on January 1, 1922.

"A Brief Survey of Shanghai's Civic Problems" was the subject of an address delivered by A. J. Hughes, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Tuesday afternoon, January 25, at 5 o'clock. Cecil Holliday presided. At the close of the address the annual general meeting was held at which the general business during the past year was discussed.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Delegate to the Versailles Conference, and Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, will speak before the annual general meeting of the American University Club, on Friday evening, January 28, at 8 o'clock at the Union Club, The Bund, Shanghai. G. A. Fitch will preside in the absence of Tang Shao-yi, president of the club. The election of officers for 1921 will be held.

More than 150 people were present at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven on the afternoon of Monday, January 24, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Murphy who have recently arrived in Shanghai from New York. Mr. Murphy is well known in Shanghai as a member of the firm of Murphy and Dana, architects, at 1 Canton Road. Mrs. Murphy formerly was Miss Andrews, daughter of Professor Andrews of Harvard University.

A combination of two news agencies in the Far East the Kokusai, or International Agency, allied with Reuters, and the Keikoku, or Imperial National News Agency of Japan has been made, according to a statement made by J. Russel Kennedy, general manager of the Kokusai, in a recent issue of the Editor and Publisher, (New York). The news agency combination, Mr. Kennedy said, will work as before as the ally of Reuters and in cooperation with the Associated Press, as well as other news service.

The good roads movement committee of the Pan-Pacific Union in China has elected Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications of the Chinese government, to act as honorary chairman on a committee of 100. Yeh Yung-cho has done excellent work in the interest of good roads and of famine relief and the committee is most for tunate in having his acceptance of this appointment as his services will put great impetus behind the work. A resolution was also passed at the last meeting of the executive committee to cooperate with all groups,

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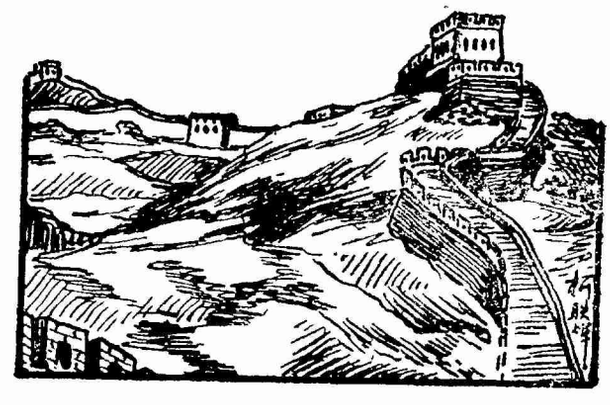
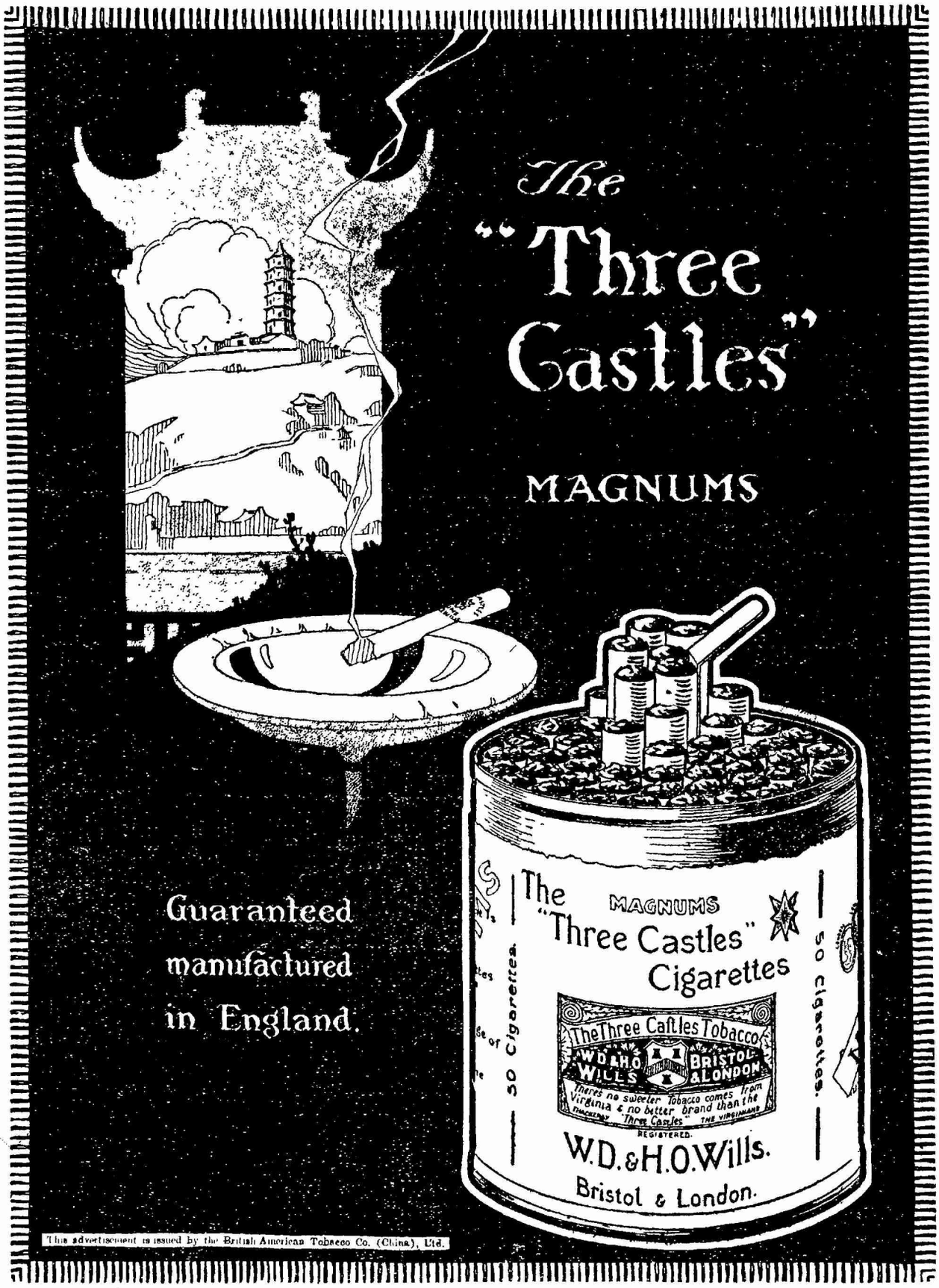
organizations, corporations, and movements who have in view the same object of road building in China.

Among those expecting to depart on the s. s. Venzuela on Saturday, January 29, are the following from Shanghai: H. C. Gulland, manager of the International Banking Corporation; Henry A. Allen of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Allen; W. A. Stehler of the British Cigarette Company; J. E. Covington of the British Cigarette Company; G. T. Hu, secretary to the Chinese Consul at Honolulu; the Rev. J. B. Nichols of St. John's University, Mrs. Nichols and family; D. W. Murphy of the Standard Oil Company; and F. J. Deane of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

The alumni, students, faculty members and all friends of St. John's and of Dr. Pott will be glad to learn that his portrait is being painted in America. This portrait is to be a gift to the university and is to hang in Anniversary Hall. A committee representing alumni, students and faculty has been organized to raise the money to pay for this portrait. The amount required is $2,500 Chinese currency. Because of the nature of the gift, and on account of the many calls for money in China today the committee feels that it ought to ask for small contributions from a large number of people. In order to make this plan succeed immediate attention and a prompt response to this appeal is necessary. Each contributor will receive as good a print of the portrait of Dr. Pott as can be made.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-524

News from North China

Patrick Gallagher, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, Shanghai, and Mrs. Gallagher, who visited in the Capital for some days, left last Sunday for Shanghai.

Witter Bynner, the American poet who is now translating the Chinese verses of the Tang Dynasty, has returned to Peking from Shanghai after a trip lasting a few weeks.

Commander Veralda, former commandant of the Italian Legation Guard Marines in Peking, has returned here recently in an unofficial capacity. A year ago he and his wife left for Italy, where he was decorated by the King.

Archibald Rose, C. I. E., British Commercial Attache to the British Legation at Peking, is leaving for England in a month's time. During his absence, H. J. Brett, who has been Acting Commercial Attache at Shanghai, will act for him at Peking.

Thirty-one members of the staff of the Peking Union Medical College gave a farewell dinner and presented a farewell souvenir to Dr. D. E. Baxter, the head of construction of the institution, who has resigned, and is leaving for America.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has suggested to the President the issue of a special stamp this year to commemorate the 25th, anniversary of the inauguration of the postal system in China. The President has approved the suggestion.

J. P. Kenrick, general manager of the Peking Syndicate, left Peking on January 15 for England on leave. Mr. Frodsham, of the same firm, will leave for Europe a few months later. Mr. Barson will be in charge of the Syndicate during their absence.

M. Hodoroff, former representative of the Russian news agency at Peking, has returned to Peking to resume his charge of the agency. Some time ago he proceeded to Chita with the expectation of occuping an important position in the government of the Far Eastern Republic.

C. S. Liu, an important member of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, and in charge of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, left last week for Harbin on an official mission, and is expected to return to Peking in a fortnight.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, and the representatives of the British, American, French and Japanese banks on the afternoon of January 19, signed the Famine Loan of $4,000,000 which is secured on the Customs surtax revenue. The surtax will operate from March 1 instead of from February 1 as previously reported.

The University of Michigan Alumni Club of Peking and Tientsin is holding its annual banquet at Lai-chin-yu-hsien, Central Park, Peking, to-day. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens will be the guests of honor. Mr. Stevens is an early graduate of the Law Department of the University. He will be the principal speaker at the banquet.

The Ministry of Navy is reported to have concluded on January 11, an agreement with a British firm for the purchase of 105 sea-planes at a total cost of £897,200. In addition to this, the firm is to

advance £400,000 to the Chinese government making an aggregate of £1,297,200, according to the report, which, however lacks, confirmation.

Major John McGruder, Assistant Military Attache to the American Legation at Peking, and H. Bucknell, student interpreter, have left for an extended trip of investigation through Yunnan and Szechwan provinces. They are going to these provinces by way of Hongkong and Annam, and will make a special study of conditions along the Tibetan border.

R. E. Condon, a clerk in the American Legation, is resigning his position in order to take a sight-seeing trip through the South Sea Islands, Malaysia and India. Mr. Condon will leave Peking in a few weeks' time. During his stay in the Capital he has been active socially, being the chief organizer and first commander of the American Legion Post at Peking.

G. T. Chao, vice-president of Tsing Hua College, left Peking yesterday for Shanghai, whence he will sail on the *s. s. Nile* for America on January 28, to take up his new duty as acting director of Tsing Hua students in the United States. K. Z. Li of Tsing Hua College is going over with Mr. Chao as the secretary of the Educational Mission. Mr. Chao's family will join him later.

The wedding took place at the Union Church on Wednesday at Tientsin of T. G. Fisher, of the *North China Daily Mail*, and Miss R. Boanas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Boanas, of the same city. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents in the French Concession. The bridegroom and the bride are spending their honeymoon in Peking.

Kuo Tai-chi, a representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been in Peking for some time, staying in the Wagons Lits Hotel, trying to secure the agreement of the ministers of the Powers to the resumption of the payment of a portion of the customs surplus to the new government in the South. His efforts in that direction have not met with such success as he expected. The Peking government is trying to counteract his influence.

I. Tokugawa, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, called on Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on January 14, and handed to him a brief memorandum embodying claims of the Japanese government against China arising out of the Hungchun outrage. Mr. Tokugawa explained certain clauses in the memorandum and stated that Mr. Obata would go there the following day and enter into personal negotiations with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The marriage will take place of Sih-Gung Chen of the Ministry of the Interior and Miss Kao Chuin-chiu, youngest daughter of Kao Erh-chien, former Chinese Minister to Rome and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died last year, to-morrow in Nan Tung's Garden at Peking. Mr. Cheng has recently been appointed to the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva. The bridegroom and the bride will leave Peking on January 24, for Europe and their honeymoon will be spent on the *s. s. Paul Lecat.*

The *Government Gazette* of this week published a Ministerial order from the Ministy of Communications

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15-526

to the Peking Mukden, Peking-Hankow and other railways instructing them to select one or two experienced foreign educated officials to be sent to London, New York and other foreign cities to study under the engineers and technical experts, who are now acting as advisers to the Ministry in the inspection and examination of railway materials purchased abroad. The idea is to train Chinese experts to examine railway materials purchased in foreign countries.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, according to the *China Advertiser*, a Japanese daily newspaper in the English language at Tientsin, sent a protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 18, against "the scheme of Americans to establish wireless installations at Shanghai and elsewhere." This protest is rather interesting in view of the fact that more than half a dozen Japanese wireless stations are being maintained in Chinese territory and that the Japanese government has had no intention of removing them.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, says the Asiatic News Agency, has been notified by some American firms in the United States that for the purpose of further promoting Sino-American commercial relations, leading American engineering and other houses are willing to admit Chinese students to learn modern business methods after the completion of their studies in American schools and colleges. The Amercan firms promise to pay reasonable salaries to those Chinese. The Chinese students in America have been notified by the government with regard to such an invitation from leading firms in the United States.

Three delegates representing the silk interests of Shanghai have arrived at Peking to seek assistance of the government for their silk trade, which is in a very bad condition at the present moment. It is said that the price of silk has fallen to Tls. 800 per picul while the net cost of production is some Tls. 1,200. About 1200 employees at Shanghai are now out of work in consequence of the falling of exports from 300,000 piculs to 30,000. To save the situation, the Minister of Finance proposes to issue ten year bonds for Tls. 3,000,000 to restore normal conditions at Shanghai and interior districts and improve the silk industry generally.

A contract for the construction of five wireless stations, two at Shanghai, one at Hankow, one at Peking and one at Harbin, was signed in Peking on January 8, between the Federal Wireless Telephone Company of America, represented by Barnes Moss, and the Chinese Ministry of Communications, represented by the Minister and the Director-general of Telegraph. The contract, according to the *Peking Leader*, provides for an advance on the part of the wireless company of four and a half million dollars gold for the purpose of construction only. The wireless telegraph plant of the first magnitude is to be capable of transmitting to and receiving from any portion of the world and is to be supplemented by four sub-stations at Shanghai, Canton, Peking and Harbin.

Peking, January 22, 1921.

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News from South China

Canton had a cold spell the early part of January, and several deaths from cold and starvation have been reported.

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K. C. B., took the formal oath as general commanding the troops at Hongkong and Mr. S. C. B. Ross, acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs of Hongkong, January 13.

A movement is on foot in Canton to ask the Provincial government to abolish the public brothels. At present the government is getting some $800,000 a year for the license of this ill-traffic.

Mrs. Tang Shao-yi, wife of one of the administrative directors of the Military government, arrived at Canton January 12. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, also from Shanghai, arrived here last January 31.

The Canton government has turned over the Government Homes for the Blind, Aged, and Infirm to the charge of the Canton Catholic Mission. The Governor has also instructed the Police to arrest all beggars on the streets.

The banknotes of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung are now accepted as legal tender for the payment of all public dues in this province, So far, however, only about $400,000 worth of these notes are on the market and are being accepted at par.

The suggestion of the Canton government that Macao should join in the policy of gambling prohibition is being well received by both the people and officials of that Portuguese colony. It is understood that the authorities there are giving the matter careful consideration.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Military government has approved of the petition of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton for the erection of a building. The building will be erected west of the Treasury Building, one of the modern office buildings in this city.

There is no truth to the Peking and Shanghai report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others are trying to sell the island of Hainan to the Japanese, according to the Secretariat of the Military government. The Constitutionalist leaders explain that no territory of the Republic may be sold contrary to law.

The Military government, by a Mandate of the Administrative Council, has repealed the special regulation here giving the military and civil authorities to summarily execute bandits and pirates caught. By the new order of things, every person charged of an offense will be given a fair trial before sentence is pronounced.

Major Louis Cassel, representing a British syndicate, is now in Canton trying to get a concession for the development of coal mines here. The terms are now under deliberation. The previous agreement entered into between the Kwangsi militarists and the major has been cancelled by the Cantonese Administration under General Chen Chiung-ming.

Financier Commissioner Liao Chung-hai of Kwangtung says that the government does not propose to levy an extra tax to replace the loss of revenue caused by the abolition of gambling licenses. He will recommend the reform of the land tax and the salt

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administration, schemes which will add fifteen or more million dollars to the public income a year.

Father Lewis Versiglia, for many years Superior of the Arts and Trades College for Chinese in Macao, on January 9 was consecrated Biship of Macao, the ceremony taking place at Canton. At the tiffin given in his honor, Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung and other high Cantonese officials were present. His Lordship also has charge of the work in the North river districts of Kwangtung.

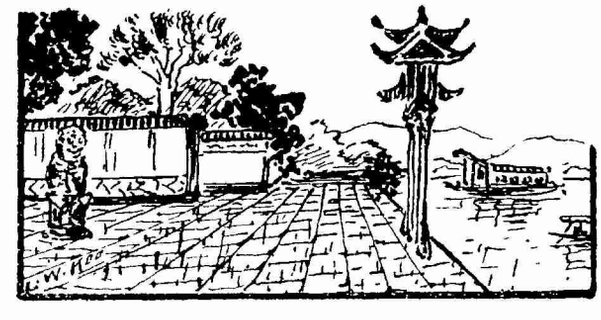
Canton will within January see the meeting of two legislatures. The Civil Governor has approved of the request of the Provincial Assembly for an extra session of a month. The National Assembly, popularly known as the old Parliament, will meet in extraordinary session also. Before these two bodies go into businss, there will be some dispute over the qualifications of many members. An attempt is being made to oust all those former supporters of the Kwangsi military party from their seats.

The Cantonese merchants in Wuchow and other Kwangsi cities have been told that they should not pay any attention to the constant rumor that the Military government is going to declare war against the Province of Kwangsi. It is understood that it has no intention to invade Kwangsi for political purposes, unless Lu Yung-ting and other militarists make the first move. Many here believe that the acceptance by Lu of the Peking appointment as Frontier Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi is an unfriendly act, he knowing perfectly that Kwangtung does not like to have him and that the Peking appointment cannot be recognized in Canton.

The provisional city charter giving Canton a modern municipal form of government will be come effective February 15. The charter provides for an executive and an advisory council. The executive council will consist of a mayor and six commissioners, who will head the departments of finance, education, public safety, public health, public works, and public utilities. The commissioners will be appointed by Civil Governor on recommendation of the mayor, who is himself an appointee of the Governor. The advisory council will be composed of thirty members, ten to be elected by popular votes of the local citizens; ten, appointed by the Civil Governor; and three by the merchants; three by the laborers; one each from the educational, the engineering and the medical professions. This provisional charter is intended for an experiment of five years, after which all principal city officials and the advisory council will be popularly elected.

H. W.

Canton, January 13, 1921.



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Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 20. Rights of American missionaries to preach at Tsingtao said to be questioned by Japanese, according to Peking dispatch.——Japanese government protests against contract for wireless stations given American firm by Ministry of Communications.

January 23. Injunction placed against funds of Southern government held by Dr. Wu Ting Fang raised.

January 24. British Legation also protests against American wireless contract

January 26. Lieut. Langdon's body being sent to Shanghai for burial.——Southern governments in wrangel over Customs revenues.

JAPAN

January 22. Japanese Diet opens session at Tokio to consider Siberian policy and attitude toward China.

January 23. Japan said to be planning self-government for Saghlien, according to Tokio dispatch.

January 24. Premier Hara in opening Diet defends country in Hungchun incident and says government expects amicable settlement of California question.

January 25. Count Uchida in speech before Diet urges United States to join League of Nations.

January 26. Viscount Kato before House of Peers urges Japan to quit Siberia.——Japan warns Siberia not to interfere with fishing rights along Russian-Pacific coast.

GENERAL

January 20. Paris dispatch states new French Cabinet has confidence of all Europe.——King Constantine seeks recognition from Allies.——New York dispatch reports wholesale reductions in industries.

January 21. Prices of food stuffs being cut in England and United States, according to New York dispatch.——Minister of War Barthou of France begins rebuilding of nation's army.

January 22. France demands complete disarmament of Germany.——London dispatch says unemployment is a menace to England.——France to request immediate aid for Austria.

January 23. Riots against profiteers reported at Vienna as Austrian Cabinet resigns.——Sinn Feinn activities increase in Ireland.

January 24. British submarine K-5 reported lost in English Channel.——Unemployed reported to be rioting in Italy.——Reductions to be made in British Naval program for 1921.

January 25. France declares she will demand full reparation from Germany.——Provisional Allied control of Turkey's finances established.——President Wilson urges League of Nations to prevent further armed attacks upon Russia.

January 26. Marshall Foch declares Germany has disregarded disarmament pledges.——British Army in India being reduced to cut upkeep cost.

Correspondence

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Newspaper representatives request me to say something about what I have done since my arrival in Peking. They say I have been too reticent. About the time of my arrival in China, a Peking daily paper, with commendable enterprise perhaps, published in full a fifteen minute after-dinner speech made by me at a Chinese students' conference in America, but placed above it, as a headline, the words "Mr. Stevens Waxes Garrulous." Thus I was led to believe that one should be very chary of words in Peking. But I hope to speak before many gatherings and am now asking experienced men how long one may talk in Peking without being garrulous, and what is the definition of Peking reticence.

Seriously, my mission to China is most friendly to the Chinese people, and I have nothing to conceal from them and never shall have. On the contrary, I mean that they shall finally know all. But there is a time for everything; the Consortium plan will bear delay; it cannot be covered in any one speech or statement; and I brought here a large stock of patience, with a sustaining sense of humor also (which I find more and more is one of the many good qualities of the Chinese people).

Many newspaper clippings and translations show that my name has been mentioned in connection with the Consortium very frequently, since my arrival about a month ago, and that many newspapers have been incorrectly informed as to what I have said and done and plan to do. If one should read all these clippings and translations, purporting to quote me on a great number of subjects, he would regard me as ultra-garrulous and much worse. About nine out of ten of the statements attributed to me are unfounded in fact.

The following statement is intended principally to correct some of the published misinformation. Later, from time to time beginning soon, I will write affirmatively upon other topics.

Since my arrival in China I have had pleasant conversations, largely of a social nature, with many Chinese officials, including the Premier and nearly all the Ministers and some members of their staffs. All have been very gracious and without exception they have offered me all possible assistance in any inquiry I may wish to make. There are many subjects to be studied and I hope to avail myself of these kind offers from time to time. Of their sincerity there is no doubt in my mind.

No Chinese official, nor any representative, has directly or indirectly in any manner suggested to me the subject of a loan for any purpose whatever. Nor have I, directly or indirectly, suggested that subject to any Chinese official or any representative. There has been no discussion between us, directly or indirectly; of the subject of any loan for any purpose. (The famine relief loan was not a Consortium matter, although made by some of the banks that are members of the Consortium, and I had nothing to do with it.)

I have not laid down or even mentioned, directly or indirectly, to any Chinese official or representative, any terms or conditions of any loan. No loan has yet been made by the Consortium. The whole subject of a loan, for any purpose and on any terms and conditions, is just where it was when I arrived in Peking; and no early change in the situation is expected by me.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $81,425.61
Resources $10,000,000.00

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Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

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Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
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LI MING, *Manager.*

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THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

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Paid Up Capital ..... £ 850,000.

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C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-534

So far I have contented myself with getting acquainted, and it will suit me if, as representative of the American Group, I have nothing else to do for some time to come except to extend my acquaintance with China and her people. It was a part of the understanding when I accepted this mission that three months each summer were to be used for a return trip to America, as a vacation and as a means of conference with the American bankers. Accordingly, before leaving America, I engaged a return passage on the "Empress of Asia," sailing about June 1, from Shanghai. I shall be back here late in August and resume with patience the inquiry and acquaintanceship that will be interrupted by my vacation.

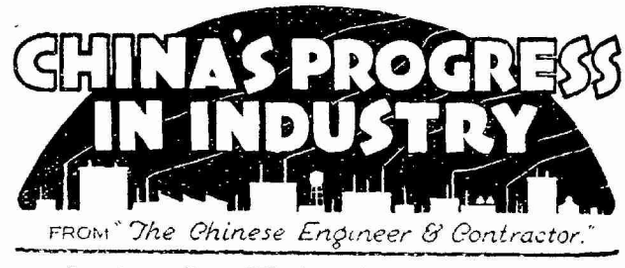
A considerable amount of my time has been occupied, and more will be required, in obtaining definite famine information to cable to New York for the American committee which is now conducting a nation-wide campaign for the relief of the famine sufferers. I am serving as the representative of that committee. This campaign is among the same friendly people who launched the Consortium plan, for China's good.

No attempt will be made by me to deny all untrue statements upon the subject of the Consortium. That would perhaps make me seem ridiculous. The newspaper clippings and translations tend to show one thing mentioned in my former signed statement, namely, "that there are people who, for reasons they will not openly state, hope to see the Consortium plan fail and who will strive to that end by subtle means." I may have more to say on this subject some day. Meantime, I ask that all anti-consortium statements be taken "with a grain of salt," until much more is known about its aims and methods and the effect its success is likely to have upon the Chinese people. The anti-consortium propagandists should know that when there is need in the interest of this worthy plan, I can and will fight, and the friends of China will then be with me or I mistake their character. The truth will finally prevail.

As already made known to the public at the instance of my predecessor and his associates, no lien upon or control over the Land Tax, in connection with any loan, is contemplated. I was present every moment during the recent Consortium meetings in New York and the entire time occupied in referring to the Land Tax did not exceed five minutes.

FREDERICK W. STEVENS

Peking, January 21, 1921.



Szechuen Iron Works—Last year Tuchun Yung of Szechuen province sent a representative to the United States to purchase machinery for the erection of an iron works at Chunking. The representative, Mr. Jen, has just returned and reported the purchase of the necessary equipment. The project will cost

$2,000,000 when completed and as the provincial treasury has not sufficient capital to finance the entire enterprise, a stock company has been organized, one-half of the shares being subscribed by merchants of the province. The plant will be located on White Elephant Street, near the copper coin mint. The machinery is expected to arrive within a short time and the work of erection will be begun within the next two or three months.

Graphite Mine in Laiyang—A deposit of graphite suitable for use in making pencils has been discovered near the northwest village of Laiyang, Shantung, by a Japanese, according to the Chinese press. The deposit extends over one thousand mow. The Liayang Mining Administration is making an investigation to endeavor to displace the Japanese interests.

Industry in Soochow—A cardboard factory in Soochow is fast becoming one of the leading mills in the industry. Its capacity has been increased to 12 tons of the various grades of cardboard a day. The gross earnings of the plant are estimated at $20,000 monthly. A cotton blanket weaving mill is being established at Tiger Hill. The plant will have 5,000 wooden spindles and approximately 50 looms. It is expected to be in operation by the Chinese New Year.

Model Factories at Anking—The provincial assembly has recently passed a bill to establish two model tea manufacturing plants and a model paper mill at Anking. Two other modern factories are now in operation. The five plants will require an annual expenditure of $120,000 of which half the amount is now being raised by the Commissioner of Finance.

Provinicial Taxes for Road Building—The deficit now existing in the funds necessary to build the interprovincial highway between Chekiang and Fukien provinces is to be raised by taxation, according to a proposal advanced by the authorities. The tax will be in the form of a merchandise levy of ten percent on all goods. The amount collected will be used in employing famine sufferers for the work of building the roadway. The estimate cost of the highway is $2,000,000, a part of which has been subscribed by the gentry and appropriated by the provincial assembly of Chekiang.

Industry at Sunkiang—A factory with a capitalization of $40,000 has been established near the West Gate, Sunkiang, for the making of toys in competition with the Japanese industry. Modern toys are being copied and a large number are now in the making for the Chinese New Year. The factory has adopted a heart as its trademark. In addition to toys, the plant will also turn out walking sticks and umbrellas. Fengchin, a district of Sunkiang, is to have electric light and power within a short time as the plant is now nearing completion. Plans are being made to serve Chuchin, a second district, with current. A prominent merchant of Fengchin is organizing a company to manufacture buttons for shells for the export market. This industry will be in direct competition with Japanese makers in these lines. Sunkiang also has a new hosiery mill which is engaged in the making of mercerized cotton thread socks, which are said to compare favorably with imported brands.

The Cotton Industry—Accurate statistics recently compiled show the number of cotton mills in China to be sixty-one, with 1,464,840 spindles in operation and 728,280 spindles being installed. Shanghai has twenty-six mills and 901, 898 spindles in operation. China

Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

Price (in cardboard binding) ..... $ 2.00
In imitation leather ..... $ 2.50
(Add 10 cents for postage)

"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

Price ..... 20 cts.

In case your order amounts to less than $1 send the sum in stamps. If more than $1 send postal money order or check. Buy a supply of the foregoing publications and send to your friends abroad. They contain just the information you would have them know. Send all orders to

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NOTICE

All persons having claims of any nature whatsoever against the Russian Volunteer Fleet are hereby requested to present the same immediately to the undersigned for consideration at the office of the China Commercial Development Company, L. Fred Patstone, General Manager, Shanghai Agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. No. 11 Avenue Edward VII.

D. A. LUKHMANOFF

Managing Director of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

has so far only 8,449 modern looms, of which the Shanghai mills have about one-third.

Mills at Wusih—Wusih, in the heart of the cocoon producing area, has fifteen steam filatures is operation with 4,248 reeling machines. Ten large oil mills are also at work in the city. The daily consumption of the mills is 4,000 piculs of beans, turning out 450 piculs of pure oil and 4,500 piculs of oil cake. The annual business in the oil industry in Wusih totals $15,400,000. Wusih is also a center of production of textiles for native consumption. Fine cotton flannels, mercerized sheetings, striped and printed cloths are copied from foreign patterns There are a total of twenty-six weaving mills, having an annual production of 500,000 pieces. The mills are equipped with 2,500 Chinese made looms.

Industries at Wuhu—The new match factory at Wuhu is progressing rapidly, according to recent report, its capitalization having been increased from $100,000 to $140,000. The Yu Chun Cotton Mill has announced a meeting of stockholders this spring for the purpose of authorizing the installation of a number of spindles and the ordering of new machinery. Wuhu is becoming one of the larger centers for the production of nankeens, there being more than 300 weaving houses in the town. The annual gross business is $600,000. An Anwhei merchant is organizing a company with a capitalization of $500,000 for the establishment of a large weaving plant in cooperation with the textile dealers of Wuhu.

Kiangpei Advancing Industrially—Kiangpei has always been a poor district from an industrial standpoint but a great advance is now being made in this field. An electric light and power plant has been recently installed, two flour mills and three egg drying plants opened. A match factory and a candle and soap factory are now in the process of organization.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—While there has been no sharp fluctuations during the past week, the market has been fairly active and the outstanding feature has been the quiet strength, with which trade interests have absorbed all offerings at any slight concession. There seems to be no limit to this demand by Chinese Mills, nor is there likely to be, as long as yarn can be sold for distant delivery at figures that ensure handsome profits to manufacturers, based on present prices for the raw material.

What the ultimate effect may be, say six months hence, is too early to prophecy; this will depend on the acreage and size of the next crop. Judging from the present state of conditions, it looks to us as if present prices will act as a regulator of values without a decline or advance of much consequence.

Yarn.—Since our last circular was issued prices continued soaring up, with practically no abatement in the demand notwithstanding continued advance in prices. Some 10,000 to 15,000 bales were booked with the domestic Mills for March-April delivery at an

advance of taels five to six from the high watermark of last week. Sampin has been in the steady upward trend showing a net advance of Yen twenty to twenty-five and from telegraphic advices conditions generally are looming up and future prospects are getting more encouraging. Stocks in the interior marts are still very small, and with the demand that is bound to set in after the Chinese New Year Holidays, the general opinion is that higher level in prices is fully assued.

Liverpool, January 17, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....23.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 6.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....10.85 ,,
,, ,, ,, March.....10.77 ,,
,, ,, ,, May .....10.84 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, January 20, 1921.

New York Market :—

March.....15.50 Cents
May ....15.46 ,,
July.....15.69 ,,
Spot.....17.35 ,,
Market :—*Easier.*

Bombay, January 19, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 337 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. ,, 213 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March ..... ,, 263 ,, ,,
Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot .....Tls. 24.50
Shanghai ..... ,, 22.00
,, M-ginned, ... ,, 22.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Japan Market: There is a good demand for Japan raw silk. Prices have risen, but actual settlements are restricted. Kansai Extra is quoted at Yen 1520 and Shinshiu No. 1 Superior at 1430. There are, however, no sellers under Yen 1500. On February 15, the Imperial Silk Company will again be confronted with the problem of increasing stocks from Filatures resuming work.

Shanghai Market: A fair business has been done, but the eagerness of some buyers to operate at very high prices has momentarily checked settlements. Dealers are asking higher prices and in most cases perfer to wait until after the Chinese New Year before booking for future deliveries.

Tsatlees: A better demand has set in for Tsatlees at Current rates. About 500 bales have changed hands. Stocks are limited and holders are offering sparingly.

Tussah: Altho business is very limited holders are asking higher prices. They are refraining from buying cocoons for stock at present high levels and only purchase enough for their immediate requirements.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1000
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 920
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 830
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 800
,, ,, ,, Market Chops... ,, 760
Tussah Best Chops..... ,, 390
,, Market Chops..... ,, 360

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, January 26th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations and going to 40⅜d. the London price of Silver is back to last week's closing quotation 39¾d. Our rate for T/T on London has been quoted 3/10½d. for the last four days, but the rate has been more a Bank's buying rate than a selling rate and the market has ruled weak Today with the rate down to 3/9½d., 1d. lower than last week's closing quotation, our market closes steady. Exports have been dull, with the exception of a little silk for America. Stocks of silver still increase.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 39,833,000 an increase of Tls. 2,064,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 28,610,000 an increase of $ 740,000
Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 60,432,000, as against roughly Tls. 32,973,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thurs. Jan. 20	Friday Jan. 21	Sat. Jan. 22	Mon. Jan. 24	Tuesday Jan. 25	Wed. Jan. 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	4/1.240	3/10	3/11 3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½ 3/9½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/10¼	3/11¼3/10¾	3/10¾	3/10⅞	3/10¾	3/10¾ 3/9¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/10½	3/11⅛3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11 3/10
T/T India	283.580	262½	265 262	262	262	262	262 260
T/T France	1,214 000	1110	1135 1115	1110	1065	990	990 985
T/T N. Y.	71.630	72¼	74 73	73	73	73½	74 72
T/T H'kong	75.340	75½	75 75	75½	75¼	74½	74½ 74½
T/T Japan	68.450	66½	65 65½	65½	65½	66	66 67½
T/T Batavia	231.760	218	223 220	220	220	220	220 216
T/T Straits **Bk's buying rates**	56.330	60	59 59½	59½	59½	59½	59½ 60¾
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/5.240	4/2	4/3 4/2½	4/2½	4/2½	4/2½	4/2½ 4/1½
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/2½	4/3½ 4/3	4/3	4/3	4/3	4/3 4/2
4m/s ,, D/P	4/6.490	4/3¼	4/4¼ 4/3¾	4/3¾	4/3¾	4/3¾	4/3¾ 4/2¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,314.000	1210	1235 1215	1210	1165	1090	1090 1085
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.630	79¼	81 80	80	80	80½	81 79
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80	81¾ 80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	81¾ 79¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	39⅛	40⅝	40	39¾	40	39¾
	G. $ 65½	G. $ 67⅞	G. $ 66¾	G. $ 66½	G. $ 66½	G. $ 66¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 311⁰⁰	Tls. 310⁹⁰	Tls. 311⁹⁰	Tls. 316⁹⁰	Tls. 314¹⁰	Tls. 318²⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.5	71.65	71.65	71.6375	71.55	71.4875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	2½%	3%	2½%	3%	3%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 52.24
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London	T/T 380½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/10½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/6⅞

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, December 31, to January 4, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille - thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. Empress, December 18.

To Boston.

Silk Waste :		
Shanghai	Bls 9 Pls.	27.98

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	44
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	270

To Hamilton.

Carpets	Pcs.	27

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	10.28

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports	Bls. 5 ,,	5.07
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai	Blsr 197 ,,	197.56
,, other Ports	Bls. 20 ,,	20
Silk Waste :		
Other Ports	,,	2
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	60.52
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	137
,, Fine	,,	116
Hides, Pony	,,	13
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	392
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	2,501
Carpets	,,	66
Eggs, Fresh	,,	828,000

To St. John.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.55

To St. Paul.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	25
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	122

To Scranton.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 5 Pls.	5

To South Manchester.

Silk Waste :		
Shanghai	Bls. 1 Pls.	3.85

S. S. Colombia, from U. S. A., December 10.

Knitting Clothing, Raised	Pls.	51
Iron Wire	,,	783
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	77
,, Manufactures of	,,	27
Iron Galvanized :		
Pipes	,,	37
Pipe Fittings	,,	7
Wire	,,	840
Acid, Boric	,,	521
Almonds	,,	11
Apples	,,	60
Asparagus	,,	50
Butter	,,	19
Cheese	,,	48
Flour, Rolled Oat	,,	5
Fruits, Dried	,,	20
,, Fresh	,,	6
,, Table	,,	140
Honey	,,	2
Ink, Printing	,,	168
Lead, White	,,	84
Leather, Calf	,,	8
Macaroni	,,	12
Nuts	,,	4
Onions, Fresh	,,	111
Oranges, Fresh	,,	38
Potatoes	,,	16
Packing, India-rubber	,,	17
Prunes, Dried	,,	30
Rasins	,,	415
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
,, Powder	,,	24
Tinfoil	,,	5
Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Lemons	,,	64,950
Scales	,,	2
Trunks	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	4
Canned Fish	Doz.	76
,, Fruits	,,	404
,, Meats	,,	442
,, Vegetables	,,	472
Catsup	,,	63
Hosiery	,,	172
Jams	,,	95
Mirrors	,,	3
Sardines	,,	3,008
Underwear	Doz.	46
Chocolate	Lb.	1,312
Cigars	Mille	10
Cigarettes	,,	7,250
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,192
Paints, Unclassed	,,	450
Spirits of Wine	,,	1,317
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	6,542
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	1,171,207

S. S. Bolton Castle, from U.S.A., December 14.

Printed Shirtings	Pcs.	936
Bicycles	,,	8
Motor-cars	,,	1
Cotton Knitting Clothing, Raised	Pls.	28
Iron Angles	,,	1,414
,, Anvils	,,	9
,, Bars	,,	3,488
,, Hoops	,,	756
,, Nails, Wire and Cut	,,	1,019
,, Plates	,,	811
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	23
,, Tacks	,,	41
,, Tubes	,,	710
,, Washers	,,	89
Iron, Galvanized :		
Chains	,,	9
Pipe Fittings	,,	48
Sheets, Plain	,,	803
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,089
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,638
Grease	,,	251
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,005
Ink, Printing	,,	160
Leather, Patent	,,	1
Milk, Sugar	,,	38
Paper, Cardboard	,,	72
,, Blotting	,,	352
,, Printing	,,	1,701
,, Writing	,,	79
,, Unclassed	,,	75
Paste	,,	37
Twine	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,215
Axes	Doz.	9
Caps	,,	46
Files	,,	1,350
Knives, Table	,,	67
Cigars	Mille	40
Cigarettes	,,	1,425
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	22,190
,, Unclassed	,,	286
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 40	Hk.Tls. 18,403
Machinery	,,	16,585

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15-538

New Books and Publications

The Recent War

A Brief History of the Great War, by Carlton J. H. Hayes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

NO American professor is better qualified to write an American account of the Great War than Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University. Before 1914 he had given many years to the study of the social and economic forces that were driving the world into a cataclysm, as his published works attest. Shorty after America declared war, he laid aside his books to enter the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department where he supplemented his researches by first hand contact with the inward spirit and purposes of our government. All the time he kept up a continuous analysis of the documents and papers that streamed from the press—or rather such books and papers as the benevolent powers made accessible to scholars.

The fruits of his recent labors are embodied in this volume. In the main it is a record of military endeavor, as the chapter titles indicate. There are an introduction on the causes of the war and a concluding chapter on the "new era" opened by the settlement at Paris. The thirteen intervening chapters deal with the German invasion of Belgium and France, the failure of Russia to overwhelm Germany, Britain's mastery of the sea, the Allied failure in the Near East, the Russian retreat, German triumphs in the Near East, the military failures of 1916, the intervention of the United States, the Russian revolt and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the last great drives and counterdrives. The style is vivid, the narrative moving, and the descriptions full of color.

As to the causes of the war, Professor Hayes is in accord with the overwhelming majority of American scholars and editors whose views will hardly be changed by Die Deut-schen Dokumente zum Kriegsausbruch or the Austrian Diplomatische Aktenstucke zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges or Hoeniger's Russlands Vorbereitung zum Weltkrieg. Professor Hayes thinks that the underlying cause was "international anarchy," which is a very convenient and summary way of saying "all that had happened in Europe since the day of Caesar and beyond." The immediate cause, however, was Germany. "It was Germany which precipitated the war." Still the encirclement theory so tenaciously held by the Germans is not dismissed as a piece of mythology. Anyhow, the war began. That is a fact which will not be downed even by the painstaking and illuminating researches of Professor Sidney B. Fay, published in the American Historical Review for July and October, 1920.

Only on one point does there seem to be some confusion in Professor Hayes's narrative, and perhaps that is apparent rather than real. He tells us that "with the Russian autocracy gone, their cause [that of the Allies] was now unquestionably the cause of democracy and civilization." On the same page he adds: "Less and less throughout the year 1917 did the purpose of the Allies appear to be merely the chastisement of Germany and parcelling out of conquered territories; more and more it became the fashioning of a league of free nations which should preserve a peace of justice." On page 357, he relates that the Allies were ready to make peace on President Wilson's terms subject to certain reservations. On page 364, he states: "It was the business of the Allies to refashion the map of Europe and dictate the peace settlement in their own interests. 'To the victors belonged the spoils' and the Allies were the victors." On page 399 he suggests that "imperialistic gains seemed to be the stakes of most of the Great Powers" [except, the United States].

On the Bolsheviks, Professor Hayes has decided views. In his eyes they were a mischievous and short-sighted lot of brutes and criminal fanatics [pages 260, 336, 342] and they leaned more and more toward Germany [page 341]. It was the spectacular exploits of the Czecho-Slovaks and the increasing interdependence of the Germans and the Bolsheviki that finally led to Allied intervention and prevented Russia from becoming a German supply station [pages 338, 342]. No other historian of the war has made a more effective statement of the argument for Allied intervention in Russian affairs.

In a clear and ringing summary, Professor Hayes presents the results of the war: the growth of nationalism, the triumph of imperialism, more republicanism and democracy, a habit of resorting to force to adjust disputes, marked tendencies toward social control if not socialism, an immense impetus to science, and the enhanced prestige of the Catholic Church which " was ably guided during the Great War and remained true to its high ideals." Moreover Professor Hayes is convinced that a "body blow" has been dealt at the doctrines of materialism and determinism, while "spiritualism" has come to the fore—*The New Republic.*

CHARLES A. BEARD.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$ 3,574,402
Bills Receivable	8,393,309
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331
Cash	3,619,706
Other Assets	620,908
	$19,333,656

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$ 1,000,000
Reserve	120,000
Deposits	8,507,501
Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
H. F. MacNair, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University
and
C. F. Remer, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: United States Passports in Manchuria.

References: Pp.409-10.

Questions: 1. What instances are cited of America's interest in Manchuria? 2. To what country does Manchuria legally belong? Since when? 3. What plan had Mr. Harriman? When? 4. What and where is the South Manchurian railway? 5. What are passports? 6. How can China's rights in Manchuria be safeguarded? 7. What step has America recently taken? 8. Does this help China?

Topic 2: Chinese Students in France

References: Pp.410-11.

Questions: 1. How many students have gone to France during the past two years? 2. Why have so many gone? 3. Where are they being educated chiefly? 4. What difficulties are being met by the Chinese students in France? 5. What mistake has been made by the Ministry of Education? 7. How may the relations between France and China be affected?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Government and Lotteries

References: Pp.411-12. See also the *Review* for December. 4.

Questions: 1. What are lotteries? What are their real purposes? 2. Why are lotteries so popular in China? 3. What action has recently been taken regarding them? 4. By what department of the government? 5. How are the Post Offices to aid? 6. What exception to the above ruling has been made? How does this weaken the order? 7. Which classes of people are especially harmed by the lotteries? 8. How many lotteries are mentioned in Shanghai? 9. What does this show?

Topic 2: The Election Question.

References: Pp.414-15.

Questions: 1. When was the mandate for the election issued? 2. When is the election supposed to be held? 3. What is the dilemma which the President is said to find himself in? 4. What reasons are assigned for doubting the holding of the elections? 5. In what way is Chang Tso-lin connected with this matter?

Topic 3: Further Facts About the Famine

References: Pp.417-18.

Questions: 1. Where is the famine-stricken area? 2. Who was Malthus and what was his theory? 3. Does it apply to China in any way? 4. Give examples of China's lack of integration. 5. What examples are given of obstructions of diplomacy and graft in the way of famine relief? 6. What other difficulties are mentioned?

Topic 4: Road Building in China.

References: Pp. 415-17,

Questions: 1. What is the relation of road building to unity in China? 2. How have "natural" routes been overused in China? 3. What special advantages to this country of road building are mentioned? 4. In what places are there modern roads in China? 5. Why is Shanghai mentioned as a desirable road building center? 6. How is road building now connected with the famine relief?

Topic 5: Education vs Militarism in China and Militarism vs Commerce.

Refences: Pp. 410

Questions: 1. What action has recently been taken in Wuchang to "aid" the militarists? 2. Name similar examples elsewhere. 3. What would happen if this "aid" were refused? 4. How are the farmers suffering? 5. What has been the effect of militarism on education in China in general? 6. What has been its effect in your province? 7. If militarism continues what will be its ultimate effect on China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Chinese Bankers and Financial Reforms.

References: Pp, 412-414.

Questions: 1. How many banks with modern banking methods are there in China today? 2. What is the Shanghai Bankers' Association? 3. From what cities did representatives come to its last meeting? 4. We are told that the bankers' proposals are for currency reform and for the reform of finances. What is the difference? 5. What do the bankers consider to be the chief cause of China's financial difficulties? 6. What remedy do they propose? 7. Why are the banks especially interested in internal loans? 8. What are their proposals in this matter? 9. Why do the banks object to the present way of issuing banknotes? 10. What are their other proposals in the field of currency? 11. Do these proposals of the bankers seem reasonable to you? 12. Which seem to you most important?

Topic 2. Shanghai's Trade With the United States.

References: Pp. 420-22.

Questions: 1. Look through the list of goods and mark those in which there has been a great increase and those in which there has been a great decrease. 2. See if you can give a reasonable explanation for some of these changes.

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry.

References: Pp. 456-8.

Questions: 1. Find out if you can why the hair which is used for the manufacture of hair nets in China is sent abroad to be cleaned. 2. Make a diagram showing the increase in tobacco exports between 1877 and 1918. 3. We are told that a flat charge of 10 cents is to be made on the Canton tram-cars, no matter what the distance traveled. Which is better, this method or the zone system, as in Shanghai?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

January 21, 1921,	Cause No.	1282,	In re F. J. Mitchell's Estate; upon petition for letters of administration.
" " "	"	1283,	In re Louisa Ollerdessen's Estate; upon petition for letters of administration.
" " "	Estate No.	130,	Of Henry B. Ollerdessen; on petition for appointment of Administrator *de bonis non* and *cum testamento annexo*.
" 22 "	Cause No.	1284,	U. S. v. Jobe; plea of guilty.
" " "	"	1285,	U. S. v. Cannedy; plea of guilty.
" 25 "	"	1444,	U. S. v. Furbush; on motion for "postponement or suspension of execution of sentence."
" " "	"	1267,	Asia Banking Corporation v. Trans-Pacific Corporation; on confession of judgment.
" 26 "	"	1288,	In re Estate of Annie May Arnold Westbrook, deceased; on petition for letters of administration.

DOWLER, FORBES & CO., LTD., PLAINTIFF, vs. LIBERTY STEEL PRODUCTS CO., DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 936; filed December 10, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

1. **CONTRACTS:** FORMATION: SALES. Orders for the purchase of goods are mere offers which do not become contracts until accepted by the offeree or some one authorized to act for him.
2. ID.: ID.: EVIDENCE found insufficient to show such acceptance.
3. ID.: PLEADING. In an action upon alleged contracts any evidence is admissible, under a general denial, tending to show that no such contracts were made.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by *Mr. Bryan* for plaintiff.
Messrs. Fessenden & Rose, by *Mr. Fessenden*, for defendant.

LOBINGIER J.:

Plaintiff alleges that it entered into a series of contracts with defendant for the purchase of wire nails. The answer denies the averment and the burden rests upon plaintiff to show that such contracts were actually made.

The negotiations were initiated by orders placed with P. J. Erricson, a commission salesman for defendant (whose headquarters are in New York), and other principals, who was temporarily staying at the Astor House but had no office in Shanghai. Plaintiff's representative knew that Erricson acted for others, that O. D. Walker, whose office was at Tientsin, held the power of attorney for defendant and that Erricson was Walker's representative. Plaintiff was thus chargeable with knowledge that Walker's general power could not be delegated [1] and that Erricson's authority was necessarily not general. It is conceded, however, that plaintiff's agent made no inquiry as to the nature of that authority, which did not, according to the evidence, extend to the confirmation of orders.

It is true that Erricson signed certain letters, "Liberty Steel Products Co., by" himself; but, in the face of knowledge that another held the power of attorney, we doubt if such signature alone justified the assumption that Erricson was authorized to close important contracts of sale.

> "The acts of an agent assuming to have authority to sell his principal's personal property will not bind the principal unless he has actually given the agent such authority, or has held him out to the public as clothed with it."[2]

However, the question of such authority is largely academic here for the evidence fails to show that Erricson did assume it,

Plaintiff's first order (Ex. A), dated October 28, 1019, was transmitted by Erricson to Walker who acknowledged it the next day stating (Ex. B)

> "Cable has already been sent covering this order and we will advise you immediately upon receipt of confirmation."

It is conceded by plaintiff's counsel that this did not constitute an acceptance and that up to that time no contract was effected. Moreover from the information that plaintiff would be advised "upon receipt of confirmation" it could hardly have understood otherwise than that confirmation by the home office was essential. This tends to corroborate Erricson's testimony that all of the orders were taken subject to such confirmation

1. Corpus Juris, II, 625.
2. Id. 592. Cf. Mercantile Bank v. Caravel, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 1002; Merchant's Nat. Bank v. Nichols, 223 Ill. 41, 78 N. E. 38, 7 L. R. A. (N. S.), 753.

Judgments and Orders:

January 21, 1921, Cause No. 1282, In re F. J. Mitchell's Estate; order for letters of administration.

" 21, " " " 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's Estate; order for letters of administration.

" 21, " Estate No. 130, Of Henry B. Ollerdessen; order for letters of administration *de bonis non* and *cum testamento annexo.*

" 22, " Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; sentence.

" 24, " " " 1284, U. S. v. Jobe; sentence

" 24, " " " 1285, U. S. v. Cannedy; sentence.

" 26, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; order overruling motion for "postponement or suspension of execution of sentence."

" 26, " " " 1267, Asia Banking Corporation v. Trans Pacific Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.

" 27, " " " 1288, In re Estate of Annie May Arnold Westbrook deceased; order for probate and letters of administration

" 27, " " " 780, In re O. S. Cunningham's Estate; order barring claims.

(By the Commissioner)

January 20, 1921, Cause No. 1263, U. S. v Meighan; dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing

February 7, 1921, Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank.

Miscellaneous Filings:

January 21, 1921, Cause No. 1266, N. E. Neuwirt vs. Reid's Ltd., Inc.; answer and set off

" " " " " 845, In re Donald A. Preston's Estate; final receipt.

" " " " " 130, In re Last Will and Testament of Henry B. Ollerdessen; petition.

" " " " " 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's Estate; petition.

" " " " " 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell's Estate; petition, bond, oath and deposition of D. L. Smith.

" " " " " 1217, Boulon vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; commission to take depositions.

" " " " " 1243, Kwang Yuen Dye Co vs. Stewart Crane Co. Inc.; motion.

and, while Walker was absent from China at the time of the trial, it is admitted that, if present, he would testify to the same effect. Indeed plaintiff's own letters corroborate this for on November 20 it wrote Erricson:

> "We have also cabled our New York House to confirm in addition with your New York House the various orders placed, i. e. 16,500 Kegs a G$ 5.40 base, so that please see your friends in America are promptly advised so that there will be no discrepancies over the acceptances." (Ex. 1)

Again on January 19, 1920 plaintiff's agent wrote Walker:

> "We hope in due course to hear from you by telegram that your New York office has *confirmed* our orders." (Ex. 2)[3]

Why should plaintiff "hope" for confirmation of that were unnecessary and the purchase were already completed in China?

As regards this point it is admitted by plaintiff's agent that all of the later orders were taken on the same basis as the first. Most of them were in the form of telegrams to Erricson (who had meanwhile gone to Tientsin) to "cover" a certain quantity of nails and the reply usually was "Have covered." Just why the word "cover" was used is not clearly explained but there is no attempt to show that it was intended to mean "confirm."

At any rate the hope was not realized for defendant's home office declined to accept any of the orders. Just when this was first announced is not clear but it was evidently known to plaintiff when it wrote its letter of January 19 (Ex. 2) and to Walker when he sent his cable (Ex. E2) to the home office on January 18. This would indicate an unusually prompt reply to Erricson's letter of December 8 (Ex. H1) transmitting the full and final orders, and distinguish this case from that cited[4] by plaintiff's counsel. Subsequently Walker wrote plaintiff as follows:

> "I received a cable from Mr. Graham with reference to the orders submitted to New York, for confirmation, and he advised me that the loss which would be incurred, should our company attempt to accept your proffered business, would amount to $60,000, and I am sure you will agree that this is too great, even among friends.
>
> I still hope that some way will be found to do the business, when conditions return to normal, and to this end I am again addressing New York on the subject." (Ex. C.)

Stress is laid upon the expression in Walker's cable home (Ex. E2) already referred to, "have sold Dowler Forbes nails aggregating 21,000 kegs." But such a statement, even if intended literally, would not have amounted to an acceptance; for it was not addressed to plaintiff and another portion of the cable warns against "declination" of the "order", showing that Walker knew that it had not been accepted. Indeed the sole purpose of the cable seems to have been to persuade the home office to reconsider and accept.

Much the same may be said of the cable of December 12, drafted by plaintiff's agent and signed at his request by Erricson, reading

> "We have confirmed to your office here orders for 21,000 Kegs (Nails) 5 dollars and 40 cents base, shipment not later than 30th April; have instructed our head office confirm this to you also. Liberty Steel Co."

3. This and similar evidence was admissible under defendant's genera denial as tending to show "that no contract was made." Encyc. Pl. & Pr. I, 819.
4. Bluegrass Cordage Co. v. Luthy, 98 Ky. 583, 33 S. W. 835, 17 Ky. L. Rep. 1126, characterized as "inconsistent with the authorities" generally, in Hsieh v. Po-Hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corp., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 1010, note.

January 22, 1921, Cause No. 1284, U. S. vs. James L. Jobe; information.

" " " " " 1285, U. S. vs. Dick O. Cannedy; information.

" " " " " 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell's Estate; letters of administration.

" " " " " 1286, Cathay Metal Co. vs. Sino Americo Trading Corp.; petition; summons.

" 24, " " " 1244, U. S. vs. Furbush; final commitment.

" " " " " 1287, M. Hussain vs. The Robert Dollar Co.; petition.

" " " " " 1196, Euro-China Trading Co. vs. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Co; answer.

" " " " " 1285, U. S. vs. Dick O. Cannedy; final commitment.

" " " " " 1284, U. S. vs. James. L. Jobe; final commitment.

" " " " " 1244, U. S. vs. Furbush; notice of appeal; motion to postpone or suspend execution of sentence.

" 25, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division; substitution of attorneys.

" " " " " 1257, Asia Banking Corp. vs. Trans-Pacific Corp; confession of judgment.

" " " " " 1244, U. S. vs. Furbush; affidavit.

" " " " " 1225, Elizabeth C. Romero vs. Cayetano Romero; motion for assignment for hearing.

" " " " " 1273, Kwang Yuen Dye Co. vs. Stewart Crane Co.; answer.

" 26, " " " 1274, Yang Ting Dzung vs. Interna ional Banking Corp. et al; answer.

" 26, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Henry B. Furbush; affidavit; exception.

" 27, " " " 1250, In re. Fearon's will; proof of notice to take deposition.

" " " " " 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids, Ltd.; demurrer.

" 27, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Henry B. Furbush; motion for new trial.

" 27, " " " 1004, Yu T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross Co., Ind.; plaintiff's brief.

Erricson's statement to the home office that "we have confirmed * * orders" would not constitute an acceptance to plaintiff. Besides it is undisputed that the language used was really plaintiff's, the cable being prepared on its paper and handed for signature to Erricson. Plaintiff's agent himself testifies that the purpose of the cable was one that related in no way to the negotiations in China and Erricson's signature, obtained as it was, could hardly have misled plaintiff.

Erricson's cable of November 15, (Ex. F2) answering plaintiff's inquiry, "Can supply 20,000, March, according to recent advices", was not an acceptance and was avowedly based on information from others. Besides it was after all of these cables that plaintiff wrote its letter to Walker expressing the hope "that your New York office has confirmed our orders."

We find nothing inconsistent with the above in Erricson's letter of December 8 (Ex. H1) to the home office, merely setting forth in detail the orders he had secured from plaintiff nor in his letter of February 5, 1920 (Ex. G2) to plaintiff announcing Walker's early "return to New York, * * with the idea of facilitating pending business of which your nails are an important part." This was after plaintiff had been notified of the rejection of its orders by the home office but all still hoped evidently that the action might be reconsidered.

Plaintiff's hope of confirmation had, indeed, been so strong that, in reliance thereon, it made contracts, as Erricson and perhaps Walker, knew, to sell the nails to Chinese dealers. But this was plainly at its own risk. Doubtless all parties on the ground believed that the orders would be accepted but there was clearly the chance that they might not be and it is elementary that until they were there was no contract. [5]

We are unable to find, therefore, that plaintiff has proven its averment that it entered into *contracts* with defendant. We must find instead that it tendered orders (offers) to Erricson which he neither possessed nor assumed authority to confirm (accept) but forwarded to defendant's home office which rejected them.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by its petition and that defendant recover its costs.

5. Anson, Contracts (8th ed.) 48; Ware v. Allen, 188 U. S., 590, 32 L.ed. 590; Lung Chu v. Sino Americo Trading Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 1006; Hsieh Po-Hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corp., Id. 1010, note.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
ANNIE MAY ARNOLD WESTBROOK.
Deceased.

Cause No. 1288
Estate No. 376
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WESTBROOK
Shanghai College,
Shanghai, China.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Whelan, Tsingtau; H. S. DeVault; Miss E. Dawn, Tientsin; R. J. Fitzgerald, Tientsin; L. M. Coln, Chicago; C. S. Everett, Chicago; Miss R. M. Yeretsky, Chicago; F. Harde, San Francisco; Miss Burgess; R. M. Just; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morton, Shanghai; H. E. Tharsing, San Francisco; Capt. G. Byers, San Francisco; W. Humphrey, Peking; Capt. A. W. Allen; R. Brock, Dairen; Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Nuttall, Newchwang; Mr. and Mrs. Deveson; D. E. Elliott, Yokohama; T. M. Kuatt, Yokohama; G. W. Sommie, Manila; A. V. Guck, Manila; H. H. Cohen, Australia; C. K. Smith, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. E Ehrhardt, Japan; W. Adamson, London; W. A. Shields, New York; M. S. J. Wald, Hangchow; V. T. Polywine, Harbin; L. W. Jeffery, Hongkong; G. H. Nelson; H. L. Carney, Ichang; Mrs. C. F. Massey, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs G. B. Williams, Boston; Hunter Mann; Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson; Mrs. G. B. Sansom; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mathiesen, Copenhagen; Miss A. Mathiesen, Copenhagen; W. T. Hanford, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Anderson, Cleveland; Mrs. Edwards, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. K. Spiers; Miss E. Kelly; Mrs. E. K. Welsh; L. M. Cohen, Chicago; S. G. Wilcox, Peking; W. D. Swanson, Peking; A. M. Tavelle, Tientsin; J. Clark, Tientsin; J. P. Steenberg; G. H. Daniel.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: J. Blum, Tientsin; Rosulet, Harbin; Utebsky, Harbin; Martin, Harbin; Mrs. Louis M. Cohn, Peking; Mrs. C. G. Everette, Peking; Miss R. M. Yeretsky, Peking; A. Bookless, Ningpo; Mr. and Miss Alihan, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. Madsen, Shanghai; Paul Zuru, Peking; Mme. Francois and child, Nanking; J. Chiba, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Homer, Hankow; Mrs. J. A. Carvalho, Hongkong; D. A. Rozario, Hongkong; E. Mapin, Tientsin; Tulason, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. H. Pearman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs McGarity, Liverpool; Mr. O. Leitch, London; L. J. Breiter, Hangchow; H. Farine, Peking; Berube, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. Klack, New York, Mrs. Vanozke, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Rosselet, France; Mme Maar, Marseille; Mr. and Mrs. Denoueix, Marseille; Laurenco, Marseille; L. Flentraux, Marseille; K. J. Hara, Tokyo; Ernest Parfait, Kobe; J. B. Shefts, Tientsin; Lt. Col. Blot; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Vheng, Peking; Lt. Pinchoy.

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